

REVISION OF THE AUSTRALIAN CURCULIONIDÆ
 BELONGING TO THE SUBFAMILY
CRYPTORHYNCHIDES.

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PART III.

The genera treated in this part form a natural division of the subfamily, the anterior coxæ in all being rounded, and although decidedly separated the separation is much less pronounced than is usually the case. In none of them is the intercoxal process of the mesosternum cavernous, nor in fact does the apex of the rostrum, in the majority of the genera, rest on it. The species are often almost naked on the upper surface, and but few are clothed with scales. *Lybæba*, with several other genera, were first referred by Mr. Pascoe to the *Erirehinidæ*, but afterwards placed by him in the vicinity of *Melanterius*, which is undoubtedly their true position, although in a number of the *Erirehinidæ* (*Cydnaea*, *Storeus*, &c.) the anterior coxæ are more or less noticeably separated. *Enide*, for reasons given, has been regarded as synonymous with *Lybæba*; *Melanterius carinicornis* has been placed in a new genus (*Neomelanterius*), its eyes being very different from those of *Melanterius*. Mr. Pascoe's genera *Euthebus*, *Mæchius* and *Teutheria* are evidently closely allied to *Melanterius*, but as I have not been enabled to identify them they are not included in the following tabulation.

Rostrum passing mesosternum.

Elytra tuberculate..... HYBOPHORUS.

Elytra not tuberculate.

Second abdominal segment moderately large.*

Eyes projecting..... ARTHRITICOSOMA.

* Except in *Melanterius ventralis* and *M. aratus*.

Eyes embedded in head.	
Eyes widely separated beneath.....	MELANTERIUS.
Eyes almost touching beneath.....	NEOMELANTERIUS.
Second abdominal segment small.....	LYBÆA.
Rostrum not passing mesosternum.	
Eyes finely faceted.....	PSYDESTIS.
Eyes coarsely faceted.	
Claw-joint long and thin.....	MELANTERIOSOMA.
Claw-joint thicker, dilating to apex.....	PSEUDOSTOREUS.

Genus HYBOPHORUS, Waterhouse.

Trans. Ent. Soc. 1853, Vol. ii. (n.s.), p. 205; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. Tome vii. p. 66.

Head small, convex, not concealed by prothorax. *Eyes* large, subreniform, coarsely faceted, almost touching above and moderately separated below. *Rostrum* long, thin, curved. *Antennæ* slender; scape inserted much closer to apex than base of rostrum, passing apex, the length of funicle; two basal joints of funicle moderately elongate, 7th strongly transverse; club small, ovate, free. *Prothorax* convex, transverse, subconical, apex produced and not half the width of base, base bisinuate; ocular lobes obtuse, almost level with apex. *Scutellum* small, oblong-elliptic. *Elytra* convex, subtriangular, much wider than prothorax, base trisinate, shoulders and apex rounded. *Pectoral canal* wide in front, narrowed between and dilated behind anterior coxæ. *Mesosternal plate* widely transverse, feebly curved and very feebly concave. *Metasternum* moderately large, middle strongly produced in front and emarginate behind; episterna large. *Abdomen* moderately large, sutures distinct; basal segment the length of three following combined, intercoxal process rounded, produced in middle, apex truncate; 2nd the length of apical and but little longer than 3rd, 3rd slightly longer than 4th. *Legs* moderately long; femora thick, grooved, each strongly dentate and with a very small tooth in the apical emargination, posterior terminating almost level with apex of abdomen; tibiæ compressed, strongly curved at base; tarsi shorter than tibiæ, 3rd joint wide, deeply bilobed, claw-joint elongate. Short, broad, convex, tuberculate, punctate, glabrous, winged.

A peculiar genus closely allied to *Melanterius*. The difference in the lengths of the 3rd and 4th abdominal segments, though but slight, is sufficiently distinct; in but few genera are these segments unequal in size. The only known species may be easily recognised on account of its shape and the large reddish tubercles of the elytra.

HYBOPHORUS RUFOTUBEROSUS, Waterh.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5407.

Piceous-black and shining with a slight satiny lustre; elytral tuberosities, antennæ and tarsi reddish.

Head sparsely and finely punctate. Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, terminated beyond mesosternum; finely punctate, punctures in rows before antennæ. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, sides rounded towards base, raised towards middle; an obtuse carina in middle terminating before base and apex; near apex with a row of deep longitudinal punctures, small punctures sparsely and irregularly distributed on disc, but becoming numerous towards sides. *Elytra* subtriangular, almost twice the width of prothorax, not much longer than wide ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.); each with a number of reddish tubercular elevations of which the largest is on the 3rd interstice about the middle and the next largest on the shoulder; irregularly punctate, punctures large, each encroached upon by two or four granules. *Metasternum* finely punctate in middle, each side with about six large round punctures; episterna impunctate. Basal segment of *abdomen* with large round punctures, the others impunctate; apical segment transversely excavated in middle. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $2\frac{1}{2}$; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Q.: "Moreton Bay" (Waterhouse); Rockhampton (Mr. Horace W. Brown)—N.S.W.: Richmond River (Lea).

ARTHRITICOSOMA, n.g.

Head small, not concealed by prothorax; ocular fovea feeble. *Eyes* ovate, convex, very prominent, not very distant, coarsely faceted. *Rostrum* long, rather thin, curved, continued beyond

mesosternum. *Antennæ* slender; scape inserted distinctly nearer apex than base of rostrum, the length of funicle; two basal joints of funicle elongate; club subelliptic, of moderate size. *Prothorax* transverse, convex, subcylindrical, slightly narrowed and scarcely produced in front; base truncate, ocular lobes rounded and almost level with apex. *Scutellum* small, somewhat rounded. *Elytra* moderately convex, considerably wider than and about thrice the length of prothorax, shoulders and apex rounded. *Pectoral canal* wide in front of anterior coxæ, these slightly excavated above and but feebly separated. *Mesosternal plate* transverse, depressed, scarcely concave, apex about twice the width of base. *Metasternum* large, slightly longer than basal segment of abdomen; episterna distinct. *Abdomen* moderately large, sutures distinct except that of 1st and 2nd, which is rather feeble across the middle; two basal segments moderately large, the 1st not much longer than 2nd, incurved to middle of apex, intercoxal process rounded and not very wide; intermediates large, flat, level with the other segments and together longer than 2nd or apical. *Legs* rather long; femora stout, clavate, not grooved, strongly dentate, posterior not extending to apex of abdomen; tibiæ thin and rather long, distinctly bisinuate beneath, terminal hook very acute; tarsi rather thin, 3rd joint not much wider than long, deeply bilobed, claw-joint long and thin, strongly exerted; claws small, widely separated. Subovate, feebly convex, punctate, winged.

The large and very prominent eyes at once distinguish this genus from *Melanterius*; and the scrobes and the sculpture of the elytra are different from those of most of its allies. The tibiæ are thin and resemble those of *Hybophorus*.

ARTHRITICOSOMA VIGILANS, n.sp.

Red, shining; elytra somewhat paler than prothorax, but in places tinged with black, the two colours sharply defined. Under surface black, the sides in places feebly diluted with red. Legs and antennæ somewhat paler than rostrum. Sparsely clothed all over with small ochreous scales.

Head with dense and rather large but shallow punctures. Rostrum longer than prothorax, rather strongly curved; sulcate-punctate and with three rather obtuse ridges behind antennæ; finely punctate on apical half; scrobes deep and oblique near base of antennæ, very shallow towards eyes. Funicle with the 1st joint stouter but no longer than 2nd. *Prothorax* densely and coarsely punctate, punctures round, rather larger on disc than elsewhere. *Elytra* wide and almost twice the width of prothorax; very feebly striate, punctures rather large, quadrate, distinctly separated, becoming much smaller beyond the middle; interstices wider or narrower than punctures, the suture, 3rd, 5th and 7th feebly raised and rather narrower than the others. *Under surface* moderately densely punctate, the punctures round and rather shallow, smaller on three apical segments of abdomen than elsewhere; the apical segment with a shallow but very distinct circular impression. *Femora* very feebly punctate; the tibiæ with feeble punctures in very feeble grooves. Length $4\frac{1}{4}$, rostrum $1\frac{1}{2}$; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Australia (Herr J. Faust).

The unique specimen under examination appears to be a female.

Genus MELANTERIUS, Erichson.

Wieg. Arch. 1842, p. 209; Lacord. Gen. Col. Tome vii. p. 65.

Head round, convex; ocular fovea either very small or represented by a shallow depression. *Eyes* of various shapes, coarsely or moderately coarsely faceted, varying from subcontiguous to distant. *Rostrum* long, thin, parallel or almost parallel, feebly or moderately curved; with or without feeble lateral grooves, parallel or not with scrobes; apex terminating beyond mesosternal plate. *Antennæ* usually slender; scape inserted distinctly closer to apex than base and passing apex; two basal or basal joint only of funicle moderately elongate; club more or less ovate. *Prothorax* usually slightly transverse, not overhanging head, densely punctate, with or without median line; ocular lobes varying from moderately prominent to almost absent. *Scutellum* small, distinct, rounded or oblong. *Elytra* more or less cordate, wider

than prothorax, each with nine or ten rows of more or less elongate punctures placed in grooves; the interstices usually raised and costate, sometimes only on apical and lateral parts. *Pectoral canal* wide and shallow, the anterior coxæ more or less excavated to receive rostrum, but seldom distinctly separated at their bases. *Mesosternal plate* more or less depressed, apex usually emarginate, anterior angles more or less raised, sides incurved or oblique, base usually much narrower than apex. *Metasternum* with depressed disc and precipitous sides; episterna rather narrow, each with one row of punctures sometimes placed in a groove. *Abdomen* with distinct sutures, two basal segments large, 1st frequently slightly concave, intermediates combined usually slightly longer than apical. *Legs* of moderate size; femora grooved beneath, strongly dentate, posterior not extending beyond and seldom reaching apical abdominal segment; tibiæ more or less compressed, frequently with punctures running in rows and giving the parts affected a grooved appearance; tarsi the length of or shorter than tibiæ, 1st joint moderately long, 3rd wide, deeply bilobed; claw-joint long, thin, feebly or not at all pubescent, claws feeble, feebly or moderately separated. Ovale or elliptic, convex, sparsely clothed, densely punctate, winged.

There are many points of interest about this genus. Certain species have characters which were they supported by other characters might be considered as worthy of generic rank, yet as there are so many connecting links between species and species I think that it is inadvisable to erect genera which in all probability would only be degraded as their relationships became better known. It would be easy to erect a dozen genera from *Melanterius* all founded (on paper) on sufficiently strong characters, but I do not think that technical characters, however much use they may be in defining genera, should be allowed to ride roughshod over very obvious affinities. The peculiar abdomen of *ventralis*, did it exist in a species in another part of the subfamily, would, in all probability, cause me to think that the species was generically distinct; but in *Melanterius*, which appears to be intermediate in position between the *Erihrinides* and the true *Cryptorhynchides*,

I think some latitude may be allowed. If the mesosternal receptacle (or plate as it appears in this and allied genera), and the pectoral canal be regarded as the main generic features (as I think they should), several technical genera would be required; yet in this genus undoubtedly closely allied species differ in these important features. In one species (*porcatus*, the type of the genus), the rostrum is perfectly straight, and Pascoe erects a genus (*Euthebus*) on this one detail. In several species the legs are not, or scarcely, dentate. In a number there exists a narrow groove above the scrobe, whilst others are without it. The abdomen is sometimes feebly convex and sometimes a depression exists in the 1st or 1st and 2nd segments, and this is, moreover, often sexual. The majority of the species appear to be glabrous at first sight, but under a lens minute scales or setose hairs may be seen; they are always more noticeable on the under than on the upper surface, perhaps on account of the punctures (in which they are placed) being deeper on the upper surface.

Melanterius and its allies are perhaps worthy of being erected into a subfamily which on the one hand would be separated from the *Erirhinides* by the mesosternal plate and pectoral canal, and from the *Cryptorhynchides* by the rostrum not terminating in a mesosternal receptacle and continued beyond its position; this continuation of the rostrum is an exceedingly important feature, and except in *Melanterius* and its allies is seen in no genus of *Cryptorhynchides*,* although sufficiently common in the *Erirhinides*.

Following is a table of the species :—

Rather densely squamose, shoulders square.

Metasternal episterna each with a single row of punctures.....	<i>uniseriatus</i> , n.sp.
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Metasternal episterna densely punctate.

Apical segment of abdomen distinctly larger than intermediates combined.....	<i>congruus</i> , n.sp.
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Apical segment smaller than intermediates.....	<i>amplipennis</i> , n.sp.
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Rarely more than feebly pubescent, shoulders rounded or oblique.

* In *Myrtesis* the rostrum is continued beyond the metasternum, but when at rest is received into a pectoral canal for its entire length.

Femoral emargination with a supplementary tooth or granule.	
Rostrum perfectly straight.....	<i>porcatus</i> , Er.
Rostrum slightly curved.....	<i>bidentatus</i> , n.sp.
Femoral emargination normal.	
Scape inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum	<i>aberrans</i> , n.sp.
Scape inserted nearer apex than base.	
Elytra with irregular interstices.....	<i>semiporcatus</i> , Er.
Elytra with regular interstices.	
Intermediate segments of abdomen each larger than 2nd..	<i>centralis</i> , n.sp.
Intermediate segments each equal to 2nd....	<i>aratus</i> , Pasc.
Intermediate segments combined about equal to 2nd.	
Interstices flattened or rounded on basal half of elytra.*	
Punctures sometimes concealed by clothing.....	<i>florulus</i> , Pasc.
Punctures not at all concealed.	
Interstices similar throughout.	
More than 3 mm. in length.....	<i>compactus</i> , n.sp.
Less than 3 mm....	<i>castaneus</i> , n.sp.
Interstices triangularly raised posteriorly.	
Elytra on basal half scarcely striate, punctures clearly defined.	
Apical segment of abdomen with a few large punctures.....	<i>adipatus</i> , n.sp.
Apical segment densely punctate...	<i>porosus</i> , n.sp.
Elytra striate, punctures not sharply defined.	
Prothorax clothed.	
Scape passing apex of rostrum	<i>impolitus</i> , n.sp.
Scape not passing apex....	<i>tenuis</i> , n.sp.
Prothorax not at all or scarcely visibly clothed.	
Metasternum with a pad of white hairs on each side.....	<i>pectoralis</i> , n.sp.
Metasternum normally clothed.	
Metasternal episterna with regular punctures.	

* This does not include the lateral interstices, which are sometimes triangularly raised; *tristis* is intermediate, only the suture and two interstices on each side of it being flattened on the basal half.

Elliptic.....	<i>interstitialis</i> , n.sp.
Ovate.....	<i>incomptus</i> , n.sp.
Metasternal episterna with regular punctures only in middle.....	<i>tristis</i> , n.sp.
Interstices more or less carinate or trian- gularly raised on basal half.*	
Antennæ comparatively stout†.....	<i>antennalis</i> , n.sp.
Antennæ slender.	
Separation of eyes less than width of rostrum at base.	
Derm reddish.....	<i>cordipennis</i> , n.sp.
Derm black.	
Ridging of interstices continued to extreme base... ..	<i>unidentatus</i> , n.sp.
Ridging interrupted before base.	
Less than 4 mm. in length.. ...	<i>vulgiragus</i> , n.sp.
More than 4 mm.....	<i>strabonius</i> , n.sp.
Separation of eyes equal to or more than width of rostrum at base.	
Shoulders not at all produced.....	<i>serrulus</i> , Pasc.
Shoulders feebly produced on to prothorax.	
Elytra maculate.	
Very decidedly so	<i>vinosus</i> , Pasc.
Feebly.....	<i>maculatus</i> , n.sp.
Elytra not at all maculate.	
Prothorax with median carina	<i>solitus</i> , n.sp.
Prothorax without median carina.	
Scape of ♀ not passing apex of rostrum.....	<i>parridens</i> , n.sp.
Scape of ♀ passing apex.	
Apical segment of abdo- men with a transverse impression.....	<i>cinnamomeus</i> , Pasc.
Apical segment with a circular impression.....	<i>acaciæ</i> , n.sp.

* Not always including extreme base.

† This character is quite sufficient to distinguish this species amongst those with which I have placed it.

MELANTERIUS SEMIPORCATUS, Er.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5400.

Broad, ovate, shining, somewhat depressed, coarsely punctate. Black, claw-joint and antennæ dull red. Glabrous, legs only with sparse minute whitish hair.

Head densely punctate; eyes coarsely granulate, subapproximate; ocular fovea feeble, longitudinal. Rostrum long, thin, curved, almost parallel to insertion of antennæ, thence narrowed and then widened to apex; in neither sex carinate; punctate, the punctures irregular and in places appearing in rows. Antennæ inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum; scape passing apex; two basal joints of funicle moderately elongate, all increasing in width and decreasing in length to apex; club shorter than three preceding joints. *Prothorax* very feebly if at all transverse, basal two-thirds subparallel, base bisinuate, posterior angles almost right angles; ocular lobes feeble; with dense, large, shallow punctures or foveæ, apex with smaller punctures; a feeble shining impunctate median line scarcely traceable at base and apex, but distinct about middle, where it is encroached upon in places by punctures. *Scutellum* rounded, granuliform. *Elytra* cordate, distinctly wider than prothorax and about twice its length; coarsely punctate, the punctures very irregular in shape, either subreniform or subelliptic, each encroached on in the middle by granules; interstices wavy, the alternate ones feebly raised, but all very narrow and irregular, small punctures about suture and interstices. *Pectoral canal* shallow, broad; anterior coxæ large, separation slight. *Mesosternal plate* transverse, depressed, feebly concave, obsoletely punctate, apex wider than base and both emarginate. *Metasternum* coarsely and irregularly punctate; episterna with a continuous row of punctures and a few smaller ones at base. *Abdomen* with basal segment large, coarsely punctate, as long as 2nd-3rd combined; 2nd coarsely punctate, except at apex and sides where punctures are small; intermediates combined slightly longer than 2nd, each with a transverse row of small punctures and a few others scattered about; apical segment densely punctate. *Legs* densely punctate; femora grooved, the anterior very feebly, teeth distinct, posterior extending to apical

segment of abdomen; tibiæ compressed, the four posterior strongly curved, the posterior distinctly grooved, the others with punctures in irregular rows but scarcely grooved; claw-joint feebly pubescent, claws moderately separated. Length 7, rostrum $2\frac{1}{3}$; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—"Neuholland" (Erichson)—Q.: Somerset (Mr. C. French), Rockhampton (Mr. Horace W. Brown)—S.A.: Eyre's Peninsula (Rev. T. Blackburn, No. 893)—N.S.W.: (Mr. W. Kershaw, Senr.), Tamworth (Lea). Numerous specimens were taken at night time whilst they were crawling on the newly barked trunk of a Eucalypt.

In this species the elytral punctures are very coarse and irregular; they appear at first sight to run in double rows, but on examination under a lens this doubling is very indistinct; the interstices are narrow, extremely irregular, waved by punctures, depressed in places, and their outline interrupted by granules. The 2nd segment of abdomen has in ♂ one row of coarse punctures in the middle; these are connected with the base by feeble ridges; in the ♀ the punctures are more numerous, smaller, and in about three rows.

MELANTERIUS PORCATUS, Erichs.; *l.c.* No. 5399.

Moderately broad, ovate, shining, somewhat depressed. Black; two apical joints of tarsi and antennæ dull red. Prothorax with a scarcely visible hair in each puncture, under surface and legs with whitish short hairs, somewhat more distinct than those on prothorax.

Head densely punctate; eyes large, subtriangular, moderately close together, rather coarsely faceted; ocular fovea small, level with bases of eyes. Rostrum long, thin, straight, in ♀ almost straight, in ♂ parallel-sided except at base; densely punctate at base; ♀ without carina; ♂ with five carinæ behind antennæ, only the median one sharply defined, the others being considerably interrupted by punctures; sides above scrobes with a very shallow narrow impression continued from eyes almost to extreme apex. Antennæ thin; scape inserted about two-fifths from apex of

rostrum in ♀, somewhat closer in ♂; two basal joints of funicle elongate; 3rd-6th subequal, slightly increasing in width, 7th distinctly longer and wider than 6th; club slightly longer than two preceding joints. *Prothorax* scarcely transverse, sides slightly rounded, feebly increasing to base, posterior angles rounded, base bisinuate; ocular lobes rather prominent, slightly rounded; densely and regularly punctate, punctures smaller at apex than elsewhere; a feeble shining median line continued to base and apex. *Scutellum* rounded, granuliform. *Elytra* wider than prothorax and about twice its length, cordate, shoulders and sides oblique, each with ten* rows of large, elliptic, shelving punctures, near base separated by transverse ridges; interstices (including suture) narrow, raised, slightly waved by punctures near base, elsewhere straight; sides of interstices with small punctures. *Pectoral canal* wide, moderately deep; anterior coxæ compressed, distinctly separated. *Mesosternal plate* transverse, depressed, base straight, apex very feebly emarginate, anterior angles oblique, middle with a transversely elliptic shallow fovea. *Metasternum* slightly depressed in middle, coarsely and irregularly punctate; episterna each with a continuous row of slightly elongated punctures. *Abdomen* with the two basal segments coarsely punctate, 1st as large as 2nd-3rd combined; 2nd transversely convex; intermediates slightly raised at their bases, obsoletely punctate; apical segment densely punctate and in the ♂ with a distinct circular impression. *Legs* densely punctate, punctures frequently confluent; femora distinctly dentate and each with a smaller tooth or granule in emargination; posterior reaching apex of abdomen; tibiæ grooved, curved at base, anterior bisinuate beneath; claw-joint feebly pubescent, claws moderately separated. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $2\frac{1}{4}$; width 3 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania (Erichson), Hobart (Messrs. Griffith and Norman)—S. Australia—N.S.W.: (Macleay Museum), Forest Reefs (Lea; on *Acacia decurrens*).

* I have in all cases counted the short subhumeral row.

MELANTERIUS BIDENTATUS, n.sp.

Broad, ovate, shining, somewhat depressed. Black; elytra feebly tinged with red, claw-joint and antennæ dull red. Prothorax with a scarcely traceable hair in each discal puncture, but more distinct towards sides; legs with short, white, moderately distinct hair, densest at base of anterior femora.

Head densely and minutely punctate; eyes large, semicircular, rather coarsely faceted, moderately separated; ocular fovea small, situate between bases of eyes. Rostrum long, slightly curved, moderately stout (for the genus); densely punctate throughout, punctures somewhat oblong; not carinate; parallel-sided except between antennæ and apex, where it is slightly incurved. Antennæ moderately stout; scape perfectly straight, inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum which it slightly passes; funicle with joints 1st-6th cylindrical, 7th transverse, 1st and 2nd elongate, 3rd slightly shorter; club top-shaped, longer than two preceding joints. *Prothorax* slightly transverse, sides and posterior angles rounded, base bisinuate; ocular lobes obtuse, densely and regularly punctate, apex with smaller punctures than elsewhere; a feeble shining median line not continued to base or apex. *Scutellum* circular, punctate. *Elytra* cordate, wider than prothorax and more than twice its length; shoulders oblique; sides slightly obliquely rounded; each with nine rows of large, elliptic, shelving punctures, which near base are encroached upon by obtuse granules; interstices narrow, raised, very slightly waved and with minute punctures; suture near base slightly flattened, elsewhere raised. *Pectoral canal* wide, shallow; anterior coxæ hollowed out but not distinctly separated. *Mesosternal plate* depressed, slightly concave, obsoletely punctate, apex wide, feebly emarginate, base narrow, almost truncate, sides oblique. *Metasternum* feebly depressed in middle, where punctures are shallow and irregular, sides with larger, denser and more regular punctures; episterna each with a continuous row of rather deep punctures. *Abdomen* with basal segment as long as two following combined, with moderately dense shallow punctures sparser about

intercoxal process than elsewhere; 2nd not as long as intermediates combined, with rather sparse shallow punctures; intermediates with almost obsolete punctures; apical segment moderately densely punctate, a shallow depression near its apex. *Legs* densely punctate, punctures small; femora distinctly dentate, each with a smaller tooth or granule in emargination; posterior almost extending to apex of abdomen; tibiae rather feebly grooved, moderately curved at base; claw-joint feebly pubescent, claws moderately separated. Length $6\frac{2}{3}$, rostrum $2\frac{1}{2}$; width $3\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—N.W. Australia (Mr. G. Masters)—N.Q.: Somerset (Mr. C. French).

Somewhat resembling the preceding species, but—besides the more noticeable differences of rostrum, antennae, abdomen and pectoral canal—differs in being somewhat more bulky, with less trigonal elytra, larger scutellum, more obtuse ocular lobes, stouter femora and more regular elytral interstices. The granule in the femoral emargination occurs (so far as I am aware) only in this and the preceding species.

MELANTERIUS POROSUS, n.sp.

Elliptic, shining, convex. Black; tibiae, tarsi, rostrum and antennae dull red. Punctures of prothorax, under surface and legs each with a minute hair.

Head densely punctate; eyes large, rather widely separated, coarsely faceted. Rostrum long, parallel, curved; densely punctate, punctures decreasing in size to apex; not carinate. Scape inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum, about half its length passing apex; 1st joint of funicle moderately long, 3rd-7th short; club briefly ovate. *Prothorax* scarcely transverse, rounded, base very feebly bisinuate, posterior angles almost right angles; densely, shallowly and very regularly punctate; median line almost invisible; ocular lobes very feeble. *Scutellum* small, oblong. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax and more than twice its length, widest about one-third its length from base; each with ten rows of deep, narrow, oblong punctures, connected together by almost invisible grooves; interstices on basal half

distinctly wider than punctures, flat and with fine punctures, on apical half becoming raised and narrow and with punctate sides; the suture is flat for more than two-thirds its length. *Pectoral canal* shallow, apex wide; anterior coxæ hollowed for rostrum, feebly separated. *Mesosternal plate* depressed, feebly concave, punctate, almost curvilinearly triangular, apex moderately wide, base narrow. *Metasternum* feebly depressed in middle, densely punctate; episterna each with a row of small, deep, subcontiguous punctures. Two basal segments of *abdomen* large, not very coarsely punctate, flattened or very feebly concave in middle; 1st as long as 2nd-3rd combined; intermediates combined slightly longer than 2nd, each with a distinct transverse row of small punctures; 5th densely punctate, a shallow somewhat circular impression near its apex. *Legs* densely punctate; femora dentate, teeth of anterior pair rather small, posterior not extending to middle of apical segment; tibiæ narrow, compressed, grooved, base curved, anterior very feebly bisinuate beneath; claw-joint very feebly pubescent, claws feeble, diverging at an angle of about 30°. Length 4, rostrum $1\frac{1}{2}$; width 2 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: Cooktown (Herr J. Faust's No. 69).

If *Mechinus* is to be recognised as a genus, this species should go into it; but I can see no reason for separating it from *Melanterius*; the species can scarcely be *M. anaglyptus*, which is described as—"Rostro . . . in medio fere obsolete carinato," and "Elytris profunde late sulcatis . . . interstitiis carinatis et utrinque uniseriatim punctulatis." Pascoe also gives the length as $2\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

MELANTERIUS VENTRALIS, n.sp,

Elliptic, shining, convex. Black; tarsi and antennæ dull red. Upper surface with very minute pubescence, on prothorax in punctures, and on elytra at sides of interstices; under surface and legs with sufficiently distinct hairs in punctures; four apical segments of abdomen with long, yellowish, straggling hair.

Head densely punctate; ocular fovea very feeble; eyes rounded, coarsely faceted, rather widely separated. Rostrum long, rather

thick, curved, densely punctate and carinate; carinae punctate; a feeble groove at sides continuous from eyes almost to apex and parallel with scrobes. Antennae inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum; scape passing rostrum for the length of funicle; club large, its outline continuous with that of funicle. *Prothorax* feebly transverse, sides slightly rounded, posterior angles feebly acute; ocular lobes obtuse, emargination feeble; densely punctate, punctures round, at apex smaller and sometimes confluent; without median line. *Scutellum* small, oblong, corners rounded. *Elytra* distinctly wider than prothorax and about thrice its length, widest slightly behind base; shoulders oblique, feebly impinging on prothorax; each with ten rows of rather large oblong punctures, distinctly separated from each other; interstices raised, triangularly convex; at base not so much raised as near apex, much wider than punctures; suture flat to near apex, irregularly punctate, the punctures becoming compressed into one narrow row on posterior declivity; interstices laterally punctate, on basal third more coarsely than elsewhere and appearing to be obsoletely and irregularly granulate. *Pectoral canal* wide, moderately deep; separation between tops of anterior coxae almost the width of apex, at their bases distinctly separated. *Mesosternal plate* separated from metasternum by a straight groove or suture, greatly depressed, very feebly concave, apex straight except the extreme sides, which are directed forwards, sides narrower than base or apex, feebly incurved. *Metasternum* convex at sides, disc flattened or very slightly depressed, rather densely punctate; episterna each with a narrow row of punctures appearing as a feeble groove. Basal segment of *abdomen* large, its sides convex, disc flattened or slightly convex, posteriorly in middle raised and almost laminate; densely punctate; 2nd segment almost impunctate, highly polished, apex of middle raised as in 1st; intermediates each distinctly larger and longer than 2nd, their combined length almost equal to that of 1st-2nd, and much longer than apical, three apical segments densely punctate. *Legs* moderately long, densely punctate; anterior femora edentate, posterior with rather small and intermediate with very small

teeth; posterior not extending to apex of abdomen; tibiæ slightly curved at base, anterior straight, densely punctate, punctures oblong but scarcely confluent, posterior feebly grooved. Length $3\frac{1}{3}$, rostrum 1; width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales (Macleay Museum), Sydney (Lea).

The abdomen of this species renders it the most distinct in the whole genus, even if it only depended on the clothing of the apical segment. The shape of the 1st segment might be regarded as indicating an approach to *Amydala* and *Ampagia*. The size of the intermediates is almost without parallel in the subfamily.

MELANTERIUS SERVULUS, Pasc.; *l.c.* No. 5401.

♂. Elliptic-ovate, shining, moderately convex. ♂. Black; legs and rostrum dark brown, antennæ dull red; ♀ piceous. Upper surface with scarcely traceable hairs; under surface with more distinct hairs which are of a yellowish colour.

Head densely punctate; ocular fovea not traceable; eyes semi-circular, rather coarsely faceted, separated by width of rostrum. Rostrum long, thin, parallel, strongly curved; densely punctate, punctures suboblong and giving it a feebly (but falsely) carinate appearance; a scarcely traceable lateral groove commencing at eye and terminating at antennal insertion. Antennæ inserted about one-fourth from apex of rostrum; about half of scape passing apex; funicle with 1st joint as long as 2nd-3rd combined, 2nd slightly longer than 3rd, 3rd-7th subequal in length but increasing in width; club subsolid, rather large, as long as three preceding joints combined. *Prothorax* large, transverse, sides rounded, posterior angles feebly acute; emargination feeble, lobes small, obtuse; densely punctate, punctures round, at apex smaller and somewhat confluent; a raised median line or feeble carina flat and highly polished. *Scutellum* small, granuliform, punctate. *Elytra* cordate, distinctly wider than prothorax and not much more than twice its length, shoulders rounded; each with nine rows of rather large oblong punctures set in grooves, interstices flat, distinctly wider than punctures, becoming feebly triangularly

raised on posterior declivity, each with a row of small punctures at the sides, more distinct near base, and in places and with certain lights appearing raised in the middle. *Pectoral canal* rather broad, moderately deep; separation of anterior coxæ sufficiently distinct, their sides hollowed out. *Mesosternal plate* depressed, densely punctate, not concave; apex wide, feebly emarginate, base straight, narrow, its width about equal to length, sides incurved. *Metasternum* densely punctate, sides raised, disc flattened and feebly depressed; episterna each with a continuous row of punctures. *Abdomen* densely punctate; 1st segment large, flattened on disc, 2nd distinctly larger than each of intermediates, the combined length of these slightly longer than apical, apical with a very feeble transverse impression close to apex. *Legs* moderately long, densely punctate; four anterior femora almost edentate, teeth of posterior very small; posterior almost extending to apex of abdomen; tibiæ curved at base, anterior very feebly bisinuate, all densely punctate but not grooved, a few punctures on the posterior pair confluent but not sufficiently so to cause grooves; claws small, moderately separated, in certain lights appearing as if soldered together at base. Length 3, rostrum 1; width $1\frac{3}{5}$ (vix) mm.

Hab.—W.A.: "King George's Sound" (Pascoe), Swan River (Lea).

A specimen, which I take to be the female, is slightly broader; rostrum shining and impunctate except at base, the insertion of antennæ about two-fifths from base and the median prothoracic line invisible from most directions, appearing little more than the sides of three pairs of punctures. Mr. Pascoe's diagnosis was probably drawn up from a female specimen.

MELANTERIUS STRABONUS, n.sp.

Elliptic-ovate, shining, moderately convex. Blackish-piceous; elytra feebly tinged with red, legs and rostrum dark reddish-brown, claw-joint and antennæ dull red. With short, minute, whitish hairs or scales, confined on prothorax and undersurface to punctures, and on elytra to sides of interstices.

Head densely punctate; eyes subreniform, rather large, coarsely faceted, separation about half the width of rostrum. Rostrum long, slightly curved, thin, parallel-sided except for a very feeble incurvature between antennæ and apex; densely and somewhat irregularly punctate, punctures feebler towards apex; from some directions appearing feebly carinate; a feeble lateral groove not parallel with scrobe and continued from eye to apex. Antennæ inserted about three-sevenths from apex of rostrum; scape scarcely extending to apex; two basal joints of funicle moderately elongate, 3rd-4th subglobose, 5th-7th transverse; club ovate. *Prothorax* feebly transverse and (including the head) subcordate, base bisinuate, sides rounded; emargination feeble, lobes feeble; densely punctate, punctures at extreme apex smaller than elsewhere, without trace of median line. *Scutellum* small, round, densely punctate. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, elongate-cordate, shoulders oblique; each with nine rows of sub-oblong subcontiguous punctures set in grooves; interstices (except 1st and 2nd at their bases) distinctly raised and narrow, at base near suture as wide or nearly as wide as punctures, elsewhere much narrower; suture flat almost to apex, rather densely and irregularly punctate; interstices distinctly punctate at sides near base, near apex almost impunctate. *Pectoral canal* moderately wide, rather deep; separation of anterior coxæ distinct. *Meso-sternal plate* joined to metasternum by a short, shining, depressed space, thence widened at almost right angles; the sides distinctly raised (leaving a hollow space) and directed obliquely inwards to apex; apex wide, emarginate. Disc of *metasternum* feebly depressed, densely punctate; episterna each with one row of small, shallow and rather distant punctures. *Abdomen* not very densely punctate, the punctures almost as large as those on metasternum; basal segment large, intercoxal process semicircular, raised and almost impunctate, a feeble projection in its middle; intermediates combined slightly longer than 2nd or apical, each with one distinct row of punctures in middle; apical with a feeble depression at apex. *Legs* moderately long; trochantins, especially the anterior, separated from coxæ by a rather distinct

groove; femora coarsely punctate, teeth large, distinct, the anterior sharper and somewhat smaller than posterior, posterior scarcely extending to apical segment; tibiae short, compressed, grooved; claw-joint feebly pubescent, claws small, moderately separated. Length $4\frac{1}{4}$, rostrum $1\frac{1}{3}$; width 2 mm.

Hab.—N.W. Australia: King's Sound (Macleay Museum), Upper Ord River (Mr. R. Helms), Wyndham (Mr. Inspector Stephens).

The scape in this species certainly does not pass the apex of rostrum, though from some directions it appears to; looked at from some directions it appears to be much shorter; actual measurements show that there is a difference of about half a millimètre. Though having nine specimens under examination, I can find no sexual differences in the rostrum and antennae except that in the males the puncturation is somewhat coarser and with a tendency to run in rows. The mesosternal plate is most peculiar, and it has taken me some time to fully realise its structure; its shape as noted above is the best definition that I can give of it after numerous attempts.

In one of my specimens the claws of two of the tarsi appear to be soldered together at their bases, but this is purely accidental. This apparent partial soldering of the claws I have noticed in a good many weevils (not alone in the *Cryptorhynchides*) and probably is done when the specimens are being mounted, when if the claws are feeble and loosely articulated (as is frequently the case) and happen to catch in the drying paper; they would probably be drawn together. Weak spirits (as is well known) frequently relax the joints (seldom rigid in weevils) and moreover frequently cause the protrusion of the pygidium. I have pointed this out because, though apparently not an important matter, it has probably caused (through the claws of only one tarsus having been examined) genera to be founded erroneously.

MELANTERIUS CINNAMOMEUS, Pasc.; *l.c.* No. 5395.

Elliptic-ovate, moderately shining and somewhat convex. Dull reddish-brown or dark castaneous; under somewhat darker than

upper surface, antennæ slightly paler. With short, minute, yellowish scales, confined on prothorax and under surface to punctures and on elytra to sides of interstices.

Head with dense feeble punctures; ocular fovea represented by a feeble depression; eyes small, almost circular, not very coarsely faceted, distant. Rostrum long, thin, slightly curved, in ♀ parallel to apex, in ♂ slightly wider at apex than base; densely punctate in ♂, the punctures oblong and similar on apical two-thirds, in ♀ the punctures are sparser, feebler, and become much smaller towards apex; very feeble lateral grooves running parallel with scrobes and terminating at antennæ. Antennæ rather long; scape almost perfectly straight, slightly thickened at apex, inserted about one-fourth from apex of rostrum which it passes for about half its length; basal joint of funicle longer than 2nd, 4th-7th transverse; club ovate. *Prothorax* scarcely transverse, emargination feeble, lobes obtuse, sides rounded, base feebly bisinuate, posterior angles feebly acute; densely punctate, punctures frequently confluent; ♂ with a very feeble median line not traceable in ♀. *Scutellum* small, slightly longer than wide, rounded, punctate. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax and about twice and one-half its length, sides subparallel to near apex; shoulders oblique, feebly produced on to prothorax; each with nine rows of oblong punctures set in grooves and somewhat obscured by scales; interstices raised, subcostiform, wider (taking their full width) than punctures, punctate near base and shoulders, very obsoletely granulate. *Pectoral canal* rather shallow; anterior coxæ scarcely visibly separated and feebly excavated at their tops. *Mesosternal plate* depressed, feebly concave, apex wide, emarginate, almost twice the width of base, sides incurved. *Metasternum* depressed at base and apex of disc, slightly convex transversely; densely punctate; episterna each with a row of feeble squamose punctures and a few extra ones at base. *Abdomen* densely punctate; basal segment large, intercoxal process wide, middle depressed, depression continued on to 2nd, causing a hollow very noticeable in ♂ but much less so in ♀; intermediates combined [slightly longer than 2nd and noticeably

longer than apical, apical segment with a distinct transverse depression at apex. *Legs* moderately long, densely punctate; femora acutely dentate, anterior teeth very small; posterior reaching middle of apical segment; punctures of tibiæ occasionally confluent but scarcely causing grooves; claw-joint long, shining, apex only pubescent, claws feeble, separated at an angle of about 25° . Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $1\frac{2}{5}$; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ (vix) mm.

Hab.—W. A.: "Champion Bay" (Pascoe), Swan River, Donnybrook (Lea).

Very much the build of the preceding species, but of a paler colour, punctures and clothing different; but very different in pectoral canal, mesosternal plate and abdomen. In certain lights both sexes appear to have a feebly carinate rostrum.

MELANTERIUS ACACIÆ, n.sp.

Elliptic, feebly shining, moderately convex. Piceous-black, claw-joint and antennæ dull reddish-brown, ♀ occasionally entirely dark brown. Upper surface with short, yellowish, moderately distinct decumbent setæ; on prothorax slightly rising above punctures and on elytra bordering interstices; under surface with somewhat paler and stouter setæ, denser on ♀ than ♂.

Head densely and rather coarsely punctate; ocular fovea represented by a feeble depression; eyes small, subcircular, coarsely faceted, distant. Rostrum long, thin, feebly curved, feebly decreasing in width to base; densely punctate, punctures elongate and causing several feeble carinæ to appear in ♂; ♀ with a central carina continued on to head; very feeble lateral grooves running almost parallel with scrobes and terminating at antennæ. Scape inserted about one-fourth from apex in ♂, two-fifths in ♀, passing apex; basal joint of funicle longer than 2nd, 5th-7th transverse. *Prothorax* (if anything) slightly longer than wide, and (with the head) subtrigonal, base bisinuate; densely punctate, punctures frequently confluent and causing in a number of specimens the appearance of numerous short carinæ; a median line sometimes but not usually visible. *Scutellum* rounded, punctate. *Elytra* elongate, subcordate, shoulders somewhat

oblique, feebly produced on to prothorax; each with nine rows of not very large subcontiguous punctures set in grooves and sometimes feebly separated by short transverse ridges or granules; interstices raised and carinate, near base almost flat, rather densely punctate and wider than rows of punctures, near apex slightly narrower than punctures. *Pectoral canal* rather shallow; anterior coxæ distinctly separated. *Mesosternal plate* depressed, punctate, base truncate, about two-thirds the width of apex, apex emarginate, its sides raised, sides incurved. *Metasternum* slightly depressed in middle, densely punctate, sides almost vertical; episterna with a narrow row of small punctures. *Abdomen* not very densely punctate, punctures deeper and sparser in ♂ than in ♀; basal segment large, in ♂ depressed in middle, in ♀ near intercoxal process, which is arcuate in both sexes; 2nd large, convex; intermediates with deep and very distinct sutures, their combined length slightly more than that of 2nd and much longer than apical, in ♂ with a transverse row of punctures, in ♀ punctures irregular; apical segment with a depression near apex. smaller and deeper in ♂ than in ♀. *Legs* rather long, densely punctate; femora sublinear, dentate, teeth rather acute; posterior in ♂ reaching, in ♀ not extending to apical segment; posterior tibiæ slightly grooved, the others not; claw-joint and claws as in preceding. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $1\frac{1}{3}$; width 2 mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Forest Reefs (Blackmore, Dumbrell and Lea)—S. Australia (Macleay Museum)—Victorian Alps and Tasmania (Rev. T. Blackburn).

This species is variable in size, some specimens being fully thrice as large as others; some large females are of a reddish-brown colour (immature?). Numerous specimens were obtained from a tree of *Acacia decurrens* growing in a deep gully. This species might almost have been regarded as a variety of the preceding had the pectoral canal and abdomen been similar in character.

MELANTERIUS MACULATUS, n.sp.

Elliptic, subopaque, convex. Piceous-brown; legs and rostrum dull brown, antennæ and claw-joint paler. Prothoracic punctures

with yellowish setose scales, elytra with somewhat similar scales or setæ on interstices; under surface with sparser, longer and paler setose hair.

Head densely punctate, punctures confluent on vertex; ocular fovea represented by a very shallow depression; eyes rounded, distant. *Rostrum* long, curved, very feebly decreasing in width from apex to base; basal two thirds punctate in four or more rows, giving that part a feebly carinate appearance, apical third feebly punctate. *Scape* inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum, passing apex; 1st joint of funicle distinctly longer than 2nd, 2nd slightly longer than 3rd, 5th-7th transverse. *Prothorax* scarcely transverse, base bisinuate, sides feebly rounded; emargination and lobes obtuse; densely punctate, punctures sometimes confluent. *Scutellum* oblong, minutely punctate. *Elytra* distinctly wider than prothorax and about thrice its length; shoulders slightly oblique, basal two-thirds subparallel; each with nine rows of oblong subcontiguous punctures; interstices distinctly wider than punctures, near base and suture flattened, elsewhere raised in the middle, punctate, near base feebly transversely corrugate. *Pectoral canal* wide, rather shallow, anterior coxæ very feebly separated. *Mesosternal plate* slightly depressed, apex emarginate, sides incurved, base truncate. *Metasternum* flattened, sides subvertical; densely punctate; episterna each with a distinct row of punctures. *Abdomen* moderately densely punctate, basal segment as long as 2nd-3rd combined; 2nd as long as intermediates combined and slightly longer than apical; apical with a feeble depression near apex. *Legs* densely punctate; femora dentate, posterior almost extending to apex of abdomen; tibiæ densely punctate, feebly grooved, apices somewhat widened; claw-joints pubescent, claws feeble. Length 4 (vix), rostrum $1\frac{1}{8}$; width 2 (vix) mm.

Hab.—Victoria (Macleay Museum), Benalla (Mr. R. Helms)—N. Holland (Herr J. Faust).

In shape and size much the same as the two preceding, but may be readily distinguished by its maculate appearance, non-depressed basal segments of abdomen, elytral interstices, &c.

MELANTERIUS INTERSTITIALIS, n.sp.

Elliptic, moderately shining, convex. Piceous; legs and rostrum dark brown, antennæ dull red. Upper surface with scarcely traceable hairs, more distinct but very small on legs and under surface.

Head densely punctate, punctures almost obsolete near base; eyes large, rounded, coarsely faceted, rather distant. Rostrum long, distinctly curved, parallel; densely punctate and having a feeble multicarinate appearance. Scape inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum, passing apex, apex and base slightly thickened; 1st joint of funicle almost as long as 2nd-3rd combined, 3rd-5th feebly, 6th-7th widely transverse; club longer than three preceding joints. *Prothorax* slightly transverse, apex very feebly semicircularly produced, base almost truncate, sides rounded; emargination and lobes obtuse; densely punctate, punctures confluent only at apex. *Elytra* wider than prothorax and scarcely thrice its length, widest about basal third, thence feebly decreasing to apex; shoulders scarcely rounded or oblique; each with nine rows of elliptic subapproximate punctures; interstices densely punctate, distinctly wider than rows of punctures, flattened, becoming raised in middle of posterior declivity and towards sides. *Pectoral canal* rather shallow, moderately wide, anterior coxæ distinctly separated. *Mesosternal plate* transversely depressed, punctate, apex emarginate, sides incurved, base truncate. *Meta-sternum* feebly depressed on disc, densely punctate; episterna with a distinct row of punctures. *Abdomen* not very densely punctate; 1st segment large, largely depressed on disc, slightly longer than 2nd and 3rd combined; intermediates with deep sutures; their combined length slightly more than that of apical; apical slightly longer than 2nd, its apex with a moderately distinct transverse impression. *Legs* rather long, densely punctate; femora dentate, posterior almost reaching apex of abdomen; tibiæ thin, somewhat rounded, not grooved. Length 3, rostrum 1; width $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—N.S.W. : Sydney.

My specimen is probably ♂; it has the rostrum slightly broader than is usual, with the insertion of scape slightly more distant

from the base, and the tibiae less compressed than is usual. The puncturation of the elytral interstices is more pronounced than in any of the preceding species.

MELANTERIUS PARVIDENS, n.sp.

Elliptic, moderately shining, somewhat convex. ♂. Piceous, feebly tinged with red; legs and rostrum paler; ♀ almost black. Hairs or setae on upper surface traceable only with extreme difficulty under a Coddington lens; more distinct and of a whitish colour on the under surface and legs.

Head densely punctate; eyes rounded, coarsely faceted, rather distant. Rostrum long, thin, parallel, moderately curved; ♂ with five narrow carinae continuous from base to antennae with rows of punctures between; ♀ without carinae except at extreme base, shining and almost impunctate. Scape in ♂ inserted one-fourth from apex of rostrum and passing apex, in ♀ inserted very slightly in advance of the middle and scarcely reaching apex; two basal joints of funicle subelongate, 5th-7th transverse. *Prothorax* very feebly transverse; emargination semicircular, ocular lobes rounded but rather prominent; apex narrowed, sides somewhat rounded, base scarcely bisinuate; densely punctate, punctures frequently confluent; median line unmarked. *Scutellum* suboblong, punctate. *Elytra* distinctly wider than prothorax and almost four times its length, shoulders oblique, very feebly impinging on prothorax; widest slightly before middle; each with nine rows of elongate, subapproximate punctures set in grooves; interstices finely punctate, raised, and even at base narrower than rows of punctures. *Pectoral canal* rather narrow and shallow; anterior coxae feebly separated. *Mesosternal plate* depressed, punctate, anterior angles distinctly raised, apex emarginate, sides incurved, base truncate. *Metasternum* feebly depressed, densely punctate, sides precipitous, with large punctures than disc; episterna each with a distinct row of punctures, those at base being slightly larger than those at apex. *Abdomen* rather densely punctate; basal segment large, in ♂ slightly concave in middle, in ♀ slightly convex; 2nd equal in size to apical and slightly

shorter than intermediates combined, these densely punctate, punctures irregular. *Legs* densely punctate; femora slightly thickened, teeth not very large, subequal in ♂, in ♀ anterior teeth very small, posterior rather acute; posterior not extending to apex of 4th abdominal segment; tibiæ compressed, not grooved, anterior stouter in ♂ than in ♀; claw-joint rather long, scarcely pubescent, claws feeble and feebly separated, appearing soldered at their bases. Length $3\frac{2}{3}$, rostrum 1; width $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Q.: Port Curtis (Mr. G. Masters).

This can scarcely be Pascoe's *Machius anaglyptus*, for besides being smaller than the size given (even if the rostrum be included) it is not briefly ovate; the tibiæ are not uniseriately punctate, and only the ♀ is black; the 2nd joint of the funicle is slightly shorter than the 1st, though from same directions it appears to be longer.

MELANTERIUS ANTENNALIS, n.sp.

♂. Elliptic, somewhat shining, convex. Black, two apical joints of tarsi and antennæ dull reddish-brown. Upper surface with minute, slightly visible whitish hairs; under surface with the hairs somewhat more distinct.

Head densely and very shallowly punctate; eyes semicircular, not very coarsely faceted. Rostrum moderately long, comparatively wide, curved, basal third rounded, then widened and vertically compressed; densely longitudinally punctate, punctures coarser at base than elsewhere; a feeble carina or impunctate line (invisible from some directions) in middle. Antennæ rather thick, short; scape inserted close to apex of rostrum and considerably passing apex; 1st joint of funicle equilaterally triangular, 2nd-3rd subglobular, 4th-7th transverse; club ovate, the length of four preceding joints. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, base very feebly bisinuate, basal half almost parallel; without median line; densely punctate, punctures subconfluent in places; emargination very feeble; ocular lobes not at all prominent. *Scutellum* small, subgranuliform. *Elytra* slightly wider than prothorax and not thrice its length; shoulders feebly rounded and oblique, feebly impinging on prothorax; each elytron with nine rows of subapproximate punctures set in narrow grooves, interstices appear-

ing narrower than punctures owing to being raised and costiform in middle, but in reality wider, 6th and 7th joined at base and forming shoulder, 7th not continued to base. *Pectoral canal* rather wide and shallow; anterior coxæ feebly separated but largely excavated to receive rostrum. *Mesosternal plate* depressed, transversely impressed, punctate, anterior angles oblique, apex scarcely emarginate, sides incurved, base truncate. *Metasternum* densely punctate, disc feebly depressed; episterna with almost invisible punctures. *Abdomen* densely punctate; basal segment large, disc somewhat concave, intercoxal process semicircular; intermediates combined slightly longer than 2nd or apical, their sutures wide and very distinct, with very minute and sparse punctures, from some directions appearing to form a single row on each; apical with a circular depression. *Legs* densely punctate; femora thick, teeth in all (especially anterior) obtuse and rather small; posterior extending to apical segment of abdomen; tibiae moderately stout, somewhat compressed, not grooved, feebly bisinuate beneath; claw-joint long, claws very feeble. Length $2\frac{3}{4}$, rostrum $\frac{2}{3}$; width $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—N.S.W. : Gosford.

In this species the rostrum is broader and the antennæ stouter than in any other known to me. When viewed from the side the base of the rostrum appears as if granulate, as also do certain parts of the legs. The antennæ appear from some directions almost as if placed at the apex, but this appearance is caused by the curvature of that part of the rostrum.

MELANTERIUS ADIPATUS, n.sp.

Ovate, shining, subconvex. Black; legs and rostrum dull reddish-brown, antennæ dull red. Prothorax with very minute hairs, elytra certainly glabrous; legs and under surface with sufficiently distinct whitish hairs.

Head feebly punctate, punctures moderately distinct behind eyes; ocular fovea appearing as a shallow subtriangular impression; eyes elliptic, coarsely faceted, subapproximate. Rostrum long, thin, shining, curved, parallel; with several irregular rows of feeble punctures; a feeble scarcely traceable median carina or

flattened impunctate space. Antennæ slender; scape inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum which it considerably passes; two basal joints of funicle equal in length, but the 2nd from most directions appearing the longer, 4th-7th transverse; club small. *Prothorax* feebly transverse; ocular lobes very feeble; basal two-thirds subparallel, posterior angles almost right angles, base feebly bisinuate; a moderately distinct median line interrupted at base; densely punctate, punctures sometimes confluent. *Scutellum* very small, shining, granuliform. *Elytra* cordate, wider than prothorax and about twice and one-half its length; shoulders rounded, scarcely impinging on prothorax; each with nine rows of rather large, elliptic, subcontiguous punctures, set in grooves on posterior declivity and sides only; interstices sparsely and minutely punctate, near base scarcely raised and slightly if at all wider than punctures, on declivity feebly triangularly raised and noticeably wider than punctures. *Pectoral canal* shallow, moderately wide; anterior coxæ feebly separated. *Mesosternal plate* distinctly transverse, depressed, sides suboblique, base and apex very feebly arcuate. *Metasternum* densely and irregularly punctate, episterna each with a row of punctures in a narrow groove. Basal segment of *abdomen* large; disc somewhat concave, with large irregular punctures; 2nd about the length of apical, with coarse punctures in about three rows; intermediates with deep and distinct sutures, almost impunctate, their combined length more than that of 2nd; apical transversely impressed, with two round punctures on each side and a row of about six across middle. *Legs* moderately long, densely punctate; femora sub-linear, posterior almost extending to apex of abdomen, all with small and rather sharp teeth; tibiæ thin, feebly grooved, very feebly bisinuate beneath; claw-joint long, claws very feeble. Length 3, rostrum $1\frac{1}{6}$; width $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Sydney.

The elytra of this species have a peculiar almost greasy appearance, and the punctures appear proportionately larger than in many others having them of equal size or even larger; owing to

heir whole extent being readily seen the puncturation of the abdomen is a very distinctive character.

MELANTERIUS CASTANEUS, n.sp.

♂. Elliptic-ovate, shining, convex. Castaneous; under surface slightly darker than upper. Punctures with scarcely visible whitish hairs.

Head sparsely and feebly punctate; eyes subreniform, coarsely faceted, separation less than width of rostrum. Rostrum moderately long, curved, subparallel to antennæ, thence slightly narrowing to apex; densely and shallowly punctate; with a feeble median carina. Scape inserted about one-fourth from apex of rostrum, which it passes for about half its length; basal joint of funicle obtriangular, longer than 2nd, 5th-7th transverse, the length of club. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, emargination and ocular lobes feeble; densely punctate, punctures sometimes confluent and with a slight trend outwards. *Scutellum* small, punctate. *Elytra* cordate, wider than prothorax and scarcely twice its length, shoulders rounded; each with ten rows of small punctures set in narrow grooves; interstices wide, flat, densely punctate, distinctly wider than grooves. *Pectoral canal* wide, shallow; anterior coxæ rounded, feebly separated. *Meso-sternal plate* feebly depressed, rather coarsely punctate, base and apex almost truncate, sides oblique, anterior angles raised. *Metasternum* densely punctate; episterna each with a row of narrow punctures. *Abdomen* not very densely and rather regularly punctate; basal segment very large, feebly longitudinally depressed; 2nd slightly shorter than intermediates combined, these minutely punctate. *Legs* moderately long, densely punctate; femora with very small teeth, posterior reaching apical segment; tibiæ thin, grooved, not bisinuate beneath; claw-joint long, claws very feeble, appearing soldered at their bases. Length $2\frac{2}{3}$ (vix), rostrum $\frac{3}{4}$; width $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Pinjarrah.

A specimen, also from Pinjarrah, and which is probably ♀, has the rostrum much longer, thinner, more noticeably curved, parallel

and noticeably punctate only at base, without median carina; the antennæ are longer and thinner and are inserted about one-third from apex; the basal segment of abdomen is without discal impression and the anterior femora are edentate, the teeth of the four posterior very small. A male recently captured at Donnybrook has the elytra of a dark piceous-brown colour.

This species agrees with Pascoe's diagnosis of *Teutheria*, but is certainly not his *T. insculpta*. I do not think the claws soldered at the base should be considered generically important, in this part of the subfamily at least, and I can find nothing else in Pascoe's diagnosis to warrant the separation of *T. insculpta* from *Melanterius*. In the species described above the femoral teeth are invisible when viewed from above, and in the supposed female are traceable with extreme difficulty only.

MELANTERIUS TRISTIS, n.sp.

♀ (?). Elliptic-ovate, shining, moderately convex. Dark castaneous; antennæ dull red. Prothoracic punctures with minute hairs, becoming very indistinct on elytra; under surface and legs with moderately distinct, short whitish hairs.

Head densely and somewhat obsoletely punctate; eyes subreniform, coarsely faceted, separated for the width of rostrum between antennæ; a transverse depression between eyes with very feeble ocular fovea. Rostrum long, thin, curved, feebly increasing to base; base densely punctate and obsoletely grooved, elsewhere feebly punctate. Antennæ inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum; scape passing apex; basal joint of funicle about one-third the length of scape and as long as 2nd-3rd combined, 3rd-5th globular, 6th-7th transverse; club briefly ovate. *Prothorax* feebly transverse, sides oblique; emargination feeble; ocular lobes almost absent; densely punctate, punctures round, nowhere confluent; without median line. *Scutellum* oblong, punctate. *Elytra* cordate, distinctly wider than prothorax and not thrice its length; shoulders rounded, feebly impinging on prothorax, each with ten rows of elliptic punctures set in grooves; interstices flattened, wider than rows of punctures near base, near apex raised, narrow

and narrower than punctures; base densely punctate, regularly decreasing to apex. *Pectoral canal* moderately wide, very shallow, anterior coxæ feebly separated. *Mesosternal plate* distinctly transverse, depressed in middle, rather coarsely punctate, apex emarginate, base truncate, sides oblique, anterior angles scarcely visibly raised. *Metasternum* densely punctate, disc depressed; episterna rather densely punctate at base and apex, and with an almost regular row in middle. *Abdomen* regularly and not coarsely punctate; two basal segments large, 1st as long as 2nd-3rd combined; intermediates combined the length of 2nd and slightly longer than apical, their sutures very distinct; apical with a somewhat circular depression. *Legs* densely punctate; femora with rather strong teeth, posterior extending to apical segment of abdomen; tibiæ grooved, anterior feebly bisinuate beneath; claw-joint long, claws moderate, separated at an angle of about 30°. Length $3\frac{3}{4}$, rostrum $1\frac{1}{6}$; width 2 mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Como (Lea)—S.A.: Adelaide (Rev. T. Blackburn, No. 2115).

The basal joint of funicle is decidedly long; the mesosternal plate appears to be flattened, with a circular impression or almost a fovea in the middle towards apex; the femoral teeth are strong and almost equal; the puncturation of the metasternal epipleuræ appears to be a good specific character.

MELANTERIUS FLORIDUS, Pasc.; *l.c.* No. 5396.

Elliptic-ovate, opaque, moderately convex. Piceous-black; legs scarcely so dark; tarsi, antennæ and middle of rostrum dull red. Clothed with ochreous setose scales, in places massed together, and forming three irregular longitudinal stripes on prothorax, and very feeble and irregular maculæ on elytra; under surface with similar but shorter and more evenly distributed scales.

Head densely punctate; eyes rather large, semicircular, coarsely faceted, separation about half the width of rostrum at base. Rostrum long, somewhat flattened, slightly curved, very feebly increasing in width to base and still less to apex, densely punctate; behind antennæ with five carinæ, of which the central one extends

to position of ocular fovea and the others terminate before eyes. Scape inserted about three-sevenths from apex of rostrum and just passing apex; two basal joints of funicle elongate, 1st scarcely the length of 2nd-3rd combined, 7th transverse; club shorter than three preceding joints. *Prothorax* transverse, disc and sides rounded, apex slightly produced, base bisinuate; ocular lobes obtuse; densely punctate, punctures rounded, sometimes suboblong or elliptic, occasionally confluent. *Scutellum* subtriangular, punctate. *Elytra* distinctly wider than prothorax and not thrice its length, base feebly trisinuate; obsolete granulate; shoulders rounded, not impinging on prothorax; each with ten rows of sub-elliptic punctures set in grooves and partially concealed by clothing; interstices wide, flat, near apex and sides becoming raised and narrower, the 3rd, 5th and 7th slightly raised above the others except near base, where all the interstices are wider than rows of punctures, all densely punctate. *Pectoral canal* wide, shallow; anterior coxæ feebly separated. *Mesosternal plate* depressed, punctate, apex almost triangularly emarginate, anterior angles slightly raised, oblique, sides oblique, base very narrow. *Metasternum* densely punctate on disc (which is slightly depressed) and sparsely at sides; episterna each with a row of rounded punctures and a few others at base and apex. *Abdomen* rather coarsely and densely punctate, punctures partially concealed; apical segment with a shallow impression near apex. *Legs* densely punctate; anterior femora almost edentate, four posterior with equal and rather sharp teeth, posterior extending to apical segment of abdomen; tibiæ grooved on lower sides, except at base almost straight; claw-joint long. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $1\frac{3}{4}$; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—South Australia (Pascoe, Macleay Museum)—N.S.W. (Macleay Museum), Whitton (Lea).

On close examination the punctures between the carinæ appear to be in two very irregular rows; the mesosternal receptacle is of a rather peculiar shape; the teeth of the anterior femora are almost invisible and are only traceable with great difficulty and from certain directions.

MELANTERIUS ABERRANS, n.sp.

Elliptic, moderately convex, somewhat shining. Dark piceous-brown; rostrum, antennæ and tarsi brownish-red. Clothed with yellowish, stout, decumbent setæ, denser and more regular on legs and under surface than elsewhere, on the elytra forming feeble spots; head and basal fourth of rostrum clothed.

Head very small; densely punctate, punctures almost concealed; eyes almost round, separated for the width of rostrum at base. Rostrum very long, thin, moderately curved, near base and apex slightly but sensibly dilated in width; sparsely punctate, punctures of moderate size near base, rather smaller towards apex, nowhere in grooves. Antennæ thin; scape decidedly shorter than funicle, inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum; two basal joints of funicle elongate, 1st longer than 2nd; club small, elliptic. *Prothorax*: almost as long as wide, apex half the width of base, base bisinuate, sides subparallel towards base; densely and strongly punctate, punctures scarcely confluent but somewhat obscured by clothing; without median line. *Scutellum* small and oblong. *Elytra* about once and one-half the width and thrice the length of prothorax, shoulders rounded, sides subparallel to apical fourth; seriate-punctate, punctures large, of irregular outline and feebly connected; 3rd, 5th and 7th interstices acutely ridged except on basal third. *Mesosternal plate* depressed, concave, anterior edges acutely raised. *Metasternum* depressed in middle, densely punctate; episterna each with a single row of punctures at base but becoming double at apex. *Abdomen* densely and regularly punctate; except that those of the three apical segments are somewhat smaller; intermediates combined slightly shorter than 2nd and slightly longer than 5th. *Legs* not very long; femora strongly grooved and feebly dentate; tibiæ densely and not seriatly punctate. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $2\frac{1}{4}$; width $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Q.: Rockhampton (type in Macleay Museum).

An aberrant species as regards the insertion of scape, but in all other characters conformable to the genus.

MELANTERIUS VINOSUS, Pasc.; *l.c.* No. 5402.

Elliptic, convex, moderately shining. Reddish-brown; elytra, rostrum, antennæ and claw-joints paler. Head, base of rostrum, prothorax, under surface and legs rather sparsely clothed with stout yellowish setæ; elytra more densely clothed, the setæ almost squamose and condensed into very distinct spots.

Head densely punctate, but punctures rather small and shallow; a depression between eyes; eyes almost round, widely separated. Rostrum feebly curved, not cylindrical, feebly dilated at base and apex; rather densely punctate, punctures coarser at base than elsewhere, but scarcely confluent. Scape shorter than funicle, inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* convex, feebly transverse, sides gently rounded; apex about half the width of base, base bisinuate; densely and strongly punctate, punctures in places confluent; with a feeble median line. *Scutellum* rounded. *Elytra* about once and one-third the width, and more than twice the length of prothorax; shoulders oblique; seriate-punctate, punctures large, oblong, feebly connected; interstices (except the suture) ridged, the ridges of the 3rd and 5th rather more prominent than the others on the posterior declivity. *Mesosternal plate* strongly transverse, depressed and feebly concave. *Metasternum* and *abdomen* rather sparsely and irregularly punctate, punctures rather small, on episterna (except at apex) and on intermediate segments, in single rows; the latter combined longer than 2nd or 5th. *Legs* moderately long; femora feebly grooved, moderately strongly dentate; tibiæ compressed, curved at base, posterior seriatly punctate. Length $5\frac{3}{4}$, rostrum 2; width $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—"S Australia" (Pascoe), "Mount Squires" (Rev. T. Blackburn).

Mr. George Masters has kindly lent me a specimen (probably ♀) for description.

MELANTERIUS SOLITUS, n.sp.

♂. Elliptic, convex, moderately shining. Piceous; legs piceous-brown, antennæ dull red. Sparsely clothed with short whitish setæ, which are stout and very indistinct on prothorax.

Head densely and rather strongly punctate, depressed between eyes; eyes subreniform, widely separated. *Rostrum* (for the genus) comparatively stout, feebly curved; parallel-sided to between antennæ, then dilated and parallel to near apex; coarsely punctate, punctures confluent and leaving several feeble ridges, of which only the median one is at all distinct. *Scape* inserted one-fourth from apex of rostrum, longer than funicle but shorter than funicle and club combined. *Prothorax* feebly transverse, apex more than half the width of base, base bisinuate; densely punctate, punctures shallow and not very large; with a distinct median line. *Scutellum* small, suboblong. *Elytra* elongate-subcordate, not much wider than and not thrice the length of prothorax, shoulders oblique; seriate-punctate, punctures moderately large, elongate-oblong, feebly connected; interstices (except near base) acutely ridged. *Under surface* somewhat sparsely and irregularly punctate, metasternal episterna and intermediate segments of abdomen each with a single row; combined length of the latter slightly more than that of 2nd or 6th. *Femora* shallowly grooved, all strongly and acutely dentate, but the anterior less noticeably so; tibiæ thin, bisinuate beneath, seriatly punctate. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $1\frac{1}{2}$ (vix); width $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—S.A. : Yorke's Peninsula (Rev. T. Blackburn, No. 474).

MELANTERIUS IMPOLITUS, n.sp.

Elliptic, convex, subopaque. Reddish-castaneous; extreme apex of rostrum infuscate. Rather sparsely clothed with stout, elongate, yellowish setæ.

Head rather large, flat between eyes; eyes briefly ovate, widely separated. *Rostrum* the length of prothorax, scarcely visibly diminishing in width to apex, almost flat, feebly curved; moderately punctate, punctures more or less confluent but leaving no distinct ridges. *Scape* thin, inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, the length of funicle; club rather large. *Prothorax* decidedly transverse; apex about one-third less than width of base, base feebly bisinuate; densely punctate, punctures rather small and shallow; without median line. *Scutellum* small and

subglobose. *Elytra* once and one-fourth wider, and twice and one-half longer than prothorax, shoulders rounded; seriate-punctate, punctures comparatively small and subquadrate; interstices flat, wider than punctures, nowhere ridged. *Under surface* with small and irregular punctures; intermediate segments of abdomen irregularly punctate, their combined length slightly more than that of 2nd or 5th. *Femora* rather stout, shallowly grooved, strongly dentate; tibiae curved at base, not seriatly punctate. Length $3\frac{3}{4}$, rostrum $1\frac{1}{6}$; width $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales (Macleay Museum).

The specimen described is probably ♀.

MELANTERIUS TENUIS, n.sp.

Elongate-elliptic; moderately convex, somewhat shining. Reddish-brown; rostrum, antennæ, and legs somewhat paler. Rather sparsely clothed with pale yellowish setæ.

Head with rather small and dense punctures; depressed between eyes; eyes rather large, subreniform, separation slightly less than width of rostrum at base. Rostrum rather long and thin, moderately curved; towards apex rather sparsely punctate, behind antennæ with punctures in rather feeble grooves. Scape thin, inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum, slightly shorter than funicle; 1st joint of funicle as long as two following combined. *Prothorax* transverse, comparatively small; base bisinuate and not much wider than apex; with moderately dense and rather small punctures; without median line. *Scutellum* subglobose. *Elytra* elongate-subcordate, about once and one-third wider than and fully thrice the length of prothorax; seriate-punctate, punctures rather small and obscure; interstices rounded, much wider than punctures, towards apex apparently feebly ridged. *Under surface* sparsely and rather finely punctate; intermediate segments of abdomen combined slightly longer than 2nd or 5th. *Legs* long; femora sublinear, very feebly (especially the anterior) dentate; tibiae curved, somewhat rounded, dilated towards apex. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ (vix), rostrum 1; width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—N.W. Australia (type in Macleay Museum).

MELANTERIUS CORDIPENNIS, n.sp.

♂. Elliptic, convex, polished. Reddish-castaneous, head, rostrum and legs darker than prothorax and elytra. Upper surface with almost microscopic setæ; under surface and legs sparsely clothed with whitish setæ.

Head densely punctate, punctures small and shallow; not depressed between eyes; eyes very large, subreniform, almost touching above. Rostrum moderately long, comparatively stout, curved, feebly dilated between antennæ; rather coarsely punctate, punctures strongly confluent and leaving five feeble ridges exposed behind the antennæ. Scape rather stout, inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, decidedly shorter than funicle. *Prothorax* feebly transverse, apex about two-thirds the width of base; base bisinuate; densely punctate, punctures of moderate size but very sharply defined and nowhere confluent. *Scutellum* suboblong. *Elytra* cordate, once and one-third as wide and twice as long as prothorax, shoulders rounded; seriate-punctate, punctures rather large, suboblong, open at both ends; interstices triangularly raised except at base. *Metasternum* and two basal segments of *abdomen* with large punctures; intermediates each with a feeble row of punctures, their combined length slightly more than that of 2nd or 5th. *Femora* stout, acutely dentate; tibiæ seriatly punctate. Length $3\frac{3}{4}$, rostrum $1\frac{1}{6}$; width $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Q.: Endeavour River (Macleay Museum).

A very distinct species. The elytral punctures are large, but being shelving at both ends appear to be smaller than they actually are; the clothing of the upper surface is so minute that it is only traceable with difficulty.

MELANTERIUS UNIDENTATUS, n.sp.

♂ (?). Ovate, somewhat depressed, shining. Black; antennæ dull red. Prothoracic punctures each with a very small and scarcely traceable seta; elytra scarcely visibly clothed. Under surface and legs with moderately elongate whitish setæ.

Head with dense but small and shallow punctures; eyes large, subreniform, separated for almost the entire width of rostrum at base.

Rostrum long, thin, cylindrical, feebly curved, very feebly dilated between antennæ; basal portion rather coarsely punctate, the punctures in grooves. Scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, shorter than funicle; club elliptic-ovate and rather small. *Prothorax* feebly transverse, apex half the width of base, base bisinuate, sides rounded; densely and moderately strongly punctate, punctures sharply defined; without median line. *Scutellum* somewhat rounded. *Elytra* cordate, shoulders rounded, sides decreasing in width from near base; seriate-punctate, punctures large, subquadrate, in shallow grooves; interstices much narrower than punctures, all acutely ridged, but those nearest the suture less noticeably so. *Metasternum* and two basal segments of *abdomen* with rather large punctures; episterna and intermediate segments each with a single somewhat irregular row of small punctures; combined length of the latter slightly more than that of 2nd or 5th. *Legs* rather long; femora not very thin, not grooved, posterior strongly, intermediate moderately, anterior feebly dentate; tibiæ feebly curved, anterior feebly bisinuate beneath, with punctures in grooves, those of the posterior being very distinct. Length 6, rostrum $1\frac{2}{3}$; width 3 mm.

Hab.—N.S.W. : Galston (Mr. Walter Dumbrell).

Somewhat after the size and build of *bidentatus*; the elytral interstices when viewed from the sides appear to be seriate-punctate.

MELANTERIUS VULGIVAGUS, n.sp.

Elliptic-ovate, somewhat depressed, shining. Black; antennæ and tarsi dull red. Upper surface scarcely visibly clothed; under surface and legs with stout whitish setæ.

Head with small and shallow punctures; eyes subreniform, in ♀ separation slightly less than width of rostrum at base, in ♂ considerably less. Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, curved, slightly dilated between antennæ; punctures in grooves causing (in the ♂ only) five rather acute ridges. Scape moderately stout, in ♂ inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, slightly more in ♀, shorter than funicle; club rather large. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, base bisinuate and almost twice the width of apex,

sides rounded; densely punctate, punctures of moderate size and sharply defined; without median line. *Scutellum* subglobose. *Elytra* subovate, more than twice the length of prothorax, and across shoulders but little wider; seriate-punctate, punctures moderately large, subquadrate, in shallow grooves; interstices acutely ridged except basal half of suture and 2nd, basal third of 3rd and bases of the others. *Metasternum* and two basal segments of *abdomen* with sparse and moderately large shallow punctures, episterna each with a single row; intermediates sparsely and irregularly punctate, their combined length slightly more than that of 2nd or 5th; 5th densely punctate. *Femora* stout, moderately grooved beneath, acutely dentate; the posterior strongly, the others rather feebly; tibiae curved, subseriately punctate. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum 1; width $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Q. : Gayndah (Sydney Museum), Port Denison, Endeavour River (Macleay Museum).

MELANTERIUS PECTORALIS, n.sp.

Elliptic-ovate, somewhat depressed, shining. Black or piceous-black; antennae, tibiae and tarsi dusky red. Punctures of head and prothorax each with a very small and scarcely traceable seta; elytra glabrous. Under surface and legs with stout whitish setae, which on the metasternum are formed into a pad on each side between the coxae.

Head densely punctate, punctures rather small and shallow; eyes ovate, separation slightly less than width of rostrum at base. Rostrum moderately long, curved throughout, shining; feebly punctate, in ♂ the punctures feebly seriate at sides of base, ♀ almost impunctate. Scape thin, curved, inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum; the length of funicle; three basal joints of funicle elongate. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, base bisinuate and fully twice the width of apex, sides rounded; densely punctate, punctures comparatively small; without median line. *Scutellum* subglobose. *Elytra* subcordate, shoulders rounded; seriate-punctate, punctures suboblong, of moderate size; interstices flat, much wider than punctures, and punctured on basal half,

triangularly raised on apical half. *Mesosternal plate* strongly transverse, depressed, concave and punctate. *Metasternum* depressed and impunctate in middle, raised between coxæ, sides strongly punctate; episterna each with a single row of punctures. Two basal segments of *abdomen* irregularly and not densely punctate; intermediates sparsely and finely, their combined length slightly more than that of 2nd or 5th; 5th densely punctate. *Femora* stout, feebly grooved, strongly dentate; tibiae thin, compressed, bisinuate, punctures in decided grooves. Length $4\frac{1}{6}$, rostrum $1\frac{2}{3}$; width $2\frac{1}{5}$; variation in length $3\frac{1}{3}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—S. Australia (Macleay Museum).

The pads on the metasternum should render this species easy of recognition; they are not confined to (although more distinct on) the males.

MELANTERIUS ARATUS, Pasc.; *l.c.* No. 5393.

Ovate, moderately convex, shining. Black; antennæ red. Prothorax with a spot of silvery scales in the middle of the base; elytra with a few smaller spots of similar scales scattered about. Under surface and legs moderately densely clothed with stout white setæ; the 2nd-4th abdominal segments almost glabrous.

Head densely punctate, punctures small and shallow; eyes large, subreniform, feebly separated. Rostrum moderately stout, parallel-sided, curved; rather densely punctate. Scape stout, inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, noticeably shorter than funicle; club subcontinuous with funicle. *Prothorax* transverse, base bisinuate and not twice the width of apex; with dense, comparatively small and sharply defined punctures. *Scutellum* globose. *Elytra* triangularly cordate, not much more than twice the length of prothorax; seriate-punctate, punctures large and suboblong, in shallow grooves; interstices triangularly raised, towards base and suture more obtusely so than elsewhere. *Metasternum* decidedly shorter than usual, with sparse large punctures; episterna with a scarcely traceable row of very small punctures. Basal segment of *abdomen* almost as long as the three following combined and with a few large punctures, 2nd-4th with fine

punctures, the 2nd but very slightly, if at all, longer than either the 3rd or 4th, 5th densely punctate. *Legs* moderately long; femora stout, feebly grooved, posterior moderately strongly dentate, the others feebly so; tibiae somewhat rounded, bisinuate beneath, curved at base, punctures confluent in all. Length $3\frac{3}{4}$; rostrum 1; width 2 mm.

Hab.—N.Q. : "Somerset" (Pascoe), Cairns (Macleay Museum).

The clothing and shape, and the sizes of the abdominal segments render this species very distinct.

MELANTERIUS COMPACTUS, n.sp.

Ovate, somewhat depressed, shining. Piceous or piceous-brown; head, rostrum, and prothorax slightly darker than elsewhere. Upper surface scarcely visibly clothed, under surface and legs with whitish setae.

Head with dense and moderately large punctures; eyes subreniform, separation slightly less than width of rostrum at base. Rostrum moderately long and stout, feebly curved; densely punctate, punctures more or less confluent and causing (towards the base) several feeble and irregular ridges to appear. Scape moderately stout, inserted one-third from apex of rostrum, the length of funicle. *Prothorax* comparatively large, feebly transverse base very feebly bisinuate and not twice the width of apex; densely punctate, punctures rather small and feebly obliquely confluent. *Scutellum* round. *Elytra* briefly cordate, not twice the length of and considerably wider than prothorax; seriate-punctate, punctures moderately large, subquadrate, in shallow grooves; interstices wider than punctures, flat, themselves punctate, nowhere ridged. *Mesosternal plate* densely punctate. *Metasternum* and two basal segments of *abdomen* with not very large or dense punctures; episterna each with a row of very small punctures; intermediates feebly punctate, their combined length equal to that of 2nd or 5th, 5th densely punctate. *Femora* long, grooved, strongly dentate, posterior extending to apex of abdomen; tibiae strongly curved at base, straight elsewhere, punctures partially confluent. Length $3\frac{3}{4}$, rostrum $1\frac{1}{6}$; width $2\frac{1}{6}$ mm.

Hab.—W.A. : Swan River.

The sexual differences are very slight (I have a pair which were taken *in cop.*); the ♂ has the rostrum slightly thinner, longer, and more coarsely punctate and the posterior tibiæ ciliate towards apex; the insertion of the scape is the same in both sexes. The extension of the femora to the apex of the abdomen is an unusual feature.

MELANTERIUS INCOMPTUS, n.sp.

Ovate, moderately convex, shining. Black; antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi somewhat red. Upper surface very indistinctly clothed, the under surface and legs with whitish setæ.

Head densely punctate, punctures rather small and shallow; eyes subreniform, separated for the width of rostrum at base. Rostrum moderately long and slender, distinctly curved; rather strongly punctate towards base, but punctures scarcely confluent. Scape thin, inserted one-third from apex of rostrum, the length of funicle. *Prothorax* feebly transverse, base very feebly bisinuate and twice the width of apex, sides rounded. *Scutellum* suboblong. *Elytra* briefly subcordate, twice the length of and at base but little wider than prothorax; seriate-punctate, punctures moderately large, in shallow grooves; interstices towards base and suture flat and punctate, elsewhere triangularly ridged. *Metasternum* shorter than usual and rather coarsely punctate, intermediates finely; combined length of the latter equal to that of 2nd or 5th. *Femora* feebly grooved beneath and rather feebly (except the posterior) dentate; tibiæ comparatively stout, almost straight, punctures scarcely confluent. Length $2\frac{2}{3}$, rostrum 1 (vix); width $1\frac{1}{7}$ mm.

Hab.—Australia (Sydney Museum).

The following species would appear on first sight as if generically distinct, but I am convinced that they should go in with *Melanterius*, or that at the most they are only entitled to subgeneric rank; they differ principally in the square shoulders, denser clothing, outwardly curved tibiæ (denoting an approach to *Psepholax*?) and longer rostrum. Two of them, *M. congruus* and *M. ampli-*

pennis, have the metasternal episterna densely punctate. *M. congruus* has the anterior coxæ almost globular and the claw-joints short. They should, perhaps, stand at the head rather than at the end of the table.

MELANTERIUS CONGRUUS, n.sp.

Elliptic-ovate, opaque, somewhat convex. Uniformly dull-red. Densely and uniformly clothed with pale brownish-grey setose scales closely adpressed to derm, on disc of prothorax directed forwards and on the sides directed towards disc. Scutellum naked; elytra with rows of punctures showing through clothing and with several very feeble, irregular, paler bands of scales. Under surface, legs, and head with similar but somewhat smaller scales than those on elytra.

Head densely punctate; ocular fovea small, rounded; eyes round, rather large, moderately faceted, somewhat prominent, separated for the width of rostrum. Rostrum long, thin, curved, feebly carinate; densely punctate, punctures smaller on apical than basal half, on the latter portion also they are partially concealed by scales. Antennæ slender; scape inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum, which it considerably passes; basal joint of funicle obtriangular, slightly shorter than 2nd, 7th feebly transverse; club ovate. *Prothorax* very feebly transverse; ocular lobes almost obsolete; apex about half the width of base, base bisinuate; densely punctate, punctures partially concealed; no median line. *Scutellum* raised, slightly longer than wide, punctate, almost glabrous. *Elytra* distinctly wider than prothorax and not much more than twice its length, shoulders squared; each elytron with ten rows of small punctures, the rows sufficiently distinct but the punctures partially concealed by scales; interstices flat or slightly rounded, much wider than punctures, nowhere costiform. *Pectoral canal* wide; anterior coxæ globular, scarcely, if at all, separated. *Mesosternal plate* almost flat, semicircular, apex scarcely emarginate, sides rounded. *Metasternum* (including episterna) densely and regularly punctate, punctures squamose; disc depressed. *Abdomen* densely and regularly punctate;

basal segment large, intercoxal process depressed; intermediates combined about equal to 2nd and decidedly shorter than apical; apical convex, a very feeble impression near apex. *Legs* rather slender, densely punctate; femora feebly dentate; posterior just extending to apical segment of abdomen; tibiæ feebly outwardly curved; claws very feeble. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $1\frac{1}{6}$; width 2 (vix) mm.

Hab.—N.S.W. : Sydney.

A peculiar species, having narrow rows of punctures, semi-circular mesosternal plate and large apical segment of abdomen; the eyes are almost perfectly circular and, compared with others of the genus, finely faceted; the long 2nd joint of funicle is perhaps worthy of note.

MELANTERIUS AMPLIPENNIS, n.sp.

Ovate, opaque, moderately convex. Brownish-red; rostrum slightly darker at apex than base. Rather densely clothed with ochreous setose scales, slightly paler on prothorax than on elytra, on the prothorax there is a spot of paler scales in the middle of the base and the lateral scales are longer than those on disc; scutellum nude; elytra with rows of punctures clearly visible. Under surface, legs, and head with paler, shorter, and more regular scales than on upper surface; the three apical segments of abdomen with denser and longer scales; a few scales in the pectoral canal.

Head with a shallow depression between eyes, these separated for the width of rostrum and almost exactly the same as in the preceding. Rostrum long, thin, shining, curved; rather finely punctate except at extreme base; not carinate; a very feeble groove running above and parallel with scrobe. Antennæ slender; scape inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum, which it considerably passes; two basal joints of funicle elongate, 1st as long as 2nd-3rd combined, 3rd-6th feebly, 7th somewhat more noticeably transverse; club elongate, almost the length of four preceding joints. *Prothorax* feebly transverse, not much narrower at apex than base, base distinctly bisinuate; ocular lobes absent;

densely punctate, punctures partially concealed; no median line. *Scutellum* granuliform, punctate. *Elytra* distinctly wider than prothorax, base trisinate, shoulders squared; each with ten rows of punctures; interstices rounded, slightly wider than punctures. *Pectoral canal* wide, between anterior coxæ a triangular excavation, their bases feebly separated. *Mesosternal plate* flattened, punctate and squamose, apex emarginate, sides rounded, base almost truncate. *Metasternum* densely punctate, disc very feebly convex; episterna each with about two rows of punctures, each containing a comparatively large scale. *Abdomen* rather densely and regularly punctate and squamose; two basal segments large, slightly convex, 1st not much larger than 2nd; intermediates large, their combined length slightly more than that of 2nd and distinctly more than that of apical. *Legs* rather long; femora distinctly dentate, teeth sharp and almost equal; tibiæ curved outwardly, scarcely grooved, intermediates strongly arcuate at base; claw-joint comparatively short, claws very feeble. Length 4, rostrum $1\frac{3}{5}$; width $2\frac{1}{5}$ mm.

Hab.—N.S.W. : Sydney.

A specimen differs from the type in being larger, in having the punctures smaller, the anterior femoral teeth more obtuse, and the clothing much less regular and sparser (especially on the under surface); it is perhaps a female, but I cannot detect any distinctly masculine features in the type.

MELANTERIUS UNISERIATUS, n.sp.

Ovate, opaque, feebly convex. Brownish-red. Moderately clothed with golden-yellow setose scales, sparse on prothorax except about middle and sides of disc, on the elytra arranged in very irregular spots and bands leaving partially bare spaces, punctures nearly always visible, scutellum nude. Sterna and legs with paler and shorter scales than above, two basal segments of abdomen with golden lanceolate scales set in punctures, the three apical segments with sparser and very short scales; pectoral canal nude; head with small scales.

Head with a feeble impression between eyes; eyes large, almost circular, moderately faceted, separation slightly less than width of rostrum. Rostrum long, thin, slightly curved, almost parallel; rather densely punctate, the punctures arranged in rows and causing five very feeble carinae to appear on basal half. Antennae slender, inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum, passing apex; funicle closely articulated, two basal joints moderately elongate, subequal; club not the length of three preceding joints. *Prothorax* subquadrate; ocular lobes obtuse; base bisinuate; densely and regularly punctate, punctures sometimes concealed by clothing; no median line. *Scutellum* small, punctate. *Elytra* cordate, distinctly wider than prothorax and not much more than twice its length; shoulders square; each with ten rows of oblong punctures set in shallow grooves and partially concealed by clothing; interstices rather wide, flattened or slightly rounded, 3rd and 5th feebly raised on posterior declivity. *Pectoral canal* rather wide, shallow at apex, deepening to middle; anterior coxæ rather distinctly separated. *Mesosternal plate* greatly depressed, concave, sides strongly incurved, base truncate, about half the width of apex. *Metasternum* not very densely punctate, transversely feebly convex; episterna each with a row of rather distant, squamose, rounded punctures. *Abdomen* smooth, convex, with rather sparse squamose punctures; basal segment as long as 2nd-3rd combined; intermediates combined as long as 2nd and noticeably longer than apical, each with a feeble row of punctures. *Legs* rather long; posterior femora strongly dentate, the anterior rather feebly so, posterior extending to apical segment of abdomen; tibiae thin, very finely grooved, the four posterior feebly curved outwardly; claw-joint long, claws moderately separated. Length $3\frac{1}{4}$, rostrum $1\frac{1}{6}$; width $1\frac{3}{5}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales.

Resembles the preceding species to a certain extent, but besides colour and clothing differs in the largely sunk mesosternal plate and sparsely punctate abdomen, which has a softly polished appearance.

The following species are unknown to me :—

MELANTERIUS PICEIROSTRIS, Er.; *l.c.* No. 5398. *Hab.*—"Neuholland" (Erichson).

MELANTERIUS FUGITIVUS, Pasc.; *l.c.* No. 5397. *Hab.*—"Swan River" (Pascoe).

NEOMELANTERIUS, n.g.

Head small, not concealed; ocular fovea not traceable. *Eyes* rather large, reniform, moderately close above, almost touching below, coarsely faceted. *Rostrum* long and thin, feebly curved, continued beyond mesosternum. *Antennæ* slender; scape inserted much closer to apex than base of rostrum; two basal joints of funicle elongate; club small, ovate. *Prothorax* convex, transverse, sides rounded, apex feebly produced and about half the width of base, base bisinuate; constriction feeble; ocular lobes obtuse. *Scutellum* round. *Elytra* subcordate, feebly convex, considerably wider than and more than twice the length of prothorax, shoulders and apex rounded. *Pectoral canal* shallow, narrow in front of anterior coxæ, these feebly separated. *Meso-sternal plate* slightly lower than coxæ, feebly transverse, not concave. *Metasternum* slightly shorter than basal segment of abdomen; episterna of moderate size. *Abdomen* moderately large, sutures distinct; 1st segment slightly longer than two following combined, truncate at apex, intercoxal process moderately rounded; intermediates moderately large, their combined length greater than that of 2nd or apical. *Legs* moderately long; femora stout, clavate, not grooved, strongly dentate, posterior terminated before apex of abdomen; tibiæ compressed, rather thin, almost straight, terminal hook moderately large; tarsi rather thin, 3rd joint almost as long as wide, deeply bilobed; claw-joint long, increasing in width to apex; claws small, widely separated. *Sub-ovate*, feebly convex, punctate, winged.

The first species here described was sent to me by Mr. Masters as *Euthebus troglodytes*, which species it probably resembles to a certain extent; but as Mr. Pascoe describes the rostrum of that genus as being straight, the anterior legs as being the larger, the

claws as approximate and the metathoracic episterna as being wide (amongst other discrepancies), I am compelled to think Mr. Masters mistaken; the species is certainly not *troglydites*, the following characters mentioned by Mr. Pascoe being at variance with it:—"Fuscus; capite . . . leviter punctato; rostro ferrugineo . . . apice vage punctulato; prothorace rufo-fusco; . . . elytris rufo-ferrugineis, nitidis, sulcato-punctatis, punctis oblongis, interstitiis . . . granulatis." No mention is made of clothing, and in the specimen I have under examination the clothing is very distinct, and is of such a character that I do not think it liable to be at all easily abraded.

NEOMELANTERIUS LONGIROSTRIS, n.sp.

♂. Black, subopaque; rostrum, antennæ, tibiæ and sides of elytra dark reddish-brown. Moderately densely clothed all over (except on apical half of rostrum) with straw-coloured, elongate (almost setiform) scales; scales longer and thinner on sterna and femora than elsewhere.

Head strongly punctate. Rostrum much longer than prothorax; with three acute ridges from base to antennæ; in front of antennæ rather coarsely punctate. Funicle with the 1st joint slightly longer than 2nd. *Prothorax* densely and strongly punctate, punctures in places feebly confluent. *Elytra* about once and one-half the width of prothorax, shoulders obliquely rounded; striate-punctate, punctures round and deep, each in the centre of a shallow depression; interstices narrow and all (except the suture) rather acutely ridged. *Under surface* densely and rather coarsely punctate, metasternal episterna and intermediate segments of abdomen each with a single row of punctures. *Femora* densely, tibiæ seriatly punctate. Length $5\frac{2}{3}$, rostrum $2\frac{1}{6}$; width 3 (vix) mm.

Hab.—Q.: Pine Mountains (Mr. G. Masters).

Since the specimen described above was returned to Mr. Masters, I have received a female from Cooktown (sent by Mr. French) evidently belonging to the species. It differs in having the rostrum more noticeably curved, much less distinctly ridged,

and with finer punctures; in colour it is of a dark chocolate-brown, the elytra, rostrum, and antennæ being brownish-red.

NEOMELANTERIUS CARINICOLLIS, Pasc.; *l.c.* No. 5394

(*Melanterius carinicollis*, Pasc.)

Broad, ovate, subdepressed, feebly shining. Dull reddish-brown; antennæ (club excepted) paler. Upper surface with rather sparse, elongate, yellow, curved setæ, condensed on shoulders and forming a small spot on each side of scutellum. Legs rather densely, the sides of head and rostrum rather feebly clothed.

Head somewhat obsoletely punctate; eyes reniform, almost touching beneath. Rostrum long, thin, and cylindrical, curved throughout; punctate to apex, the punctures in grooves, leaving five elevated ridges of which the median is rather wide. Scape almost as long as funicle and club combined, inserted one-fourth from apex of rostrum; two basal joints of funicle equal in length, the 7th with a little of the club's sensitised pubescence. *Prothorax* slightly transverse; sides about middle and the base rounded; disc with numerous carinæ as long as but less elevated than a very distinct median carina which is terminated just before base and apex. *Scutellum* narrow and oblong. *Elytra* subcordate, across shoulders (which are slightly rounded) almost twice the width of prothorax; seriate-punctate, punctures large, suboblong, not approximate, feebly connected by shallow grooves; alternate interstices shining and acutely ridged. *Metasternum* and two basal segments of *abdomen* with large, perfectly round punctures; episterna each with a single row of small punctures; intermediates combined the length of 2nd or apical, each with a row of small seta-bearing punctures; apical segment densely punctate. *Femora*, especially the posterior, strongly dentate, each with a small tooth in emargination; posterior not extending to apex of abdomen; tibiae thin, compressed, seriate-punctate, curved at base. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $2\frac{1}{6}$; width 3 mm.

Hab.—Q.: "Cape York" (Pascoe), Port Denison (Macleay Museum).

A very distinct and easily recognisable species.

Genus *LYBÆBA*, Pascoe.

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), xi., 1873, p. 186.

Head small, not concealed by prothorax; ocular fovea small, seldom traceable. *Eyes* ovate or subelliptic, not distant, rather coarsely faceted. *Rostrum* long, thin, parallel-sided, or decreasing from base to apex, especially in front of the antennæ, curved, continued beyond mesosternum. *Antennæ* slender; scape the length of or shorter than funicle, insertion variable; two basal joints of funicle elongate; club of moderate size, joints distinct. *Prothorax* convex, subconical, apex feebly produced, much less than the width of base, base strongly bisinuate; constriction feeble; ocular lobes obtuse. *Scutellum* usually slightly raised and longer than wide. *Elytra* convex, subcordate, considerably or not much wider than prothorax, shoulders and apex rounded. *Pectoral canal* wide in front of anterior coxæ; these somewhat excavated above and but feebly separated. *Mesosternal plate* strongly transverse, feebly concave, emargination very feeble, base truncate. *Metasternum* large, shorter than basal segment of abdomen; episterna large. *Abdomen* large, sutures distinct; 1st segment the length of three following combined, intercoxal process moderately wide and rounded; intermediates small, their combined length slightly shorter than that of 2nd or 5th. *Legs* moderately long; femora stout, clavate, not grooved, strongly and acutely dentate, the four anterior sometimes rather feebly dentate, posterior extending to apex of abdomen or not; tibiæ somewhat rounded, straight or feebly bisinuate beneath, terminal hook very small; tarsi stout, 3rd joint wide, deeply bilobed; claw-joint thin, exertion variable, claws feeble. Ovale, convex, squamose, punctate, winged.

Allied to *Melanterius*, but with the 2nd abdominal segment smaller and the femora not grooved, and with a shorter and less convex form. I do not believe that both *Lybæba* and *Enide** can be retained, and, acting in that belief, have united the species

* Pascoe, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1873, p. 187.

under *Lybaba*. This genus was supposed by Mr. Pascoe to have the three intermediate segments of the abdomen (but especially the 2nd) curved at the sides, and a parallel-sided rostrum; *Enide* to have straight (or almost straight) abdominal sutures and subulate rostrum: but an examination of nine species convinces me that these features are of specific importance only. In *inæqualis* the rostrum is more decidedly subulate than in any species with which I am acquainted, and yet the three intermediate segments are drawn backwards at the sides; in several of the species having parallel-sided rostra the abdominal sutures are almost straight. In *Storeus* (*Emplexis*) the abdominal segments are subject to considerable variation as regards their curvature, and *Lybaba* resembles that genus in many other features. In *Apion* there are species having subulate and others having parallel-sided rostra.

The sexual differences are usually very pronounced. In ♂ the scape is inserted nearer the apex of the rostrum than in ♀, and is usually the length of the funicle; in ♀ it is almost invariably shorter; the rostrum of the ♀, in the species in which it is subulate, is very decidedly lessened both in width and depth, in some of the species appearing remarkably thin when viewed from the side; in the ♂, possibly owing to the shorter distance between the antennæ and the apex, the subulation is much less noticeable. The apical segment of the abdomen in the ♀ is transversely depressed, sometimes very distinctly so. Following is a table of the species:—

Elytral interstices, or at least the 3rd, acutely ridged.

Metasternal episterna densely clothed, scales large and soft.....	<i>porphyrea</i> , Pasc.
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Episterna less densely clothed, scales thinner and sublinear in arrangement.	
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Claw-joint strongly exerted.....	<i>æstuans</i> , Pasc.
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Claw-joint feebly exerted.	
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Scape longer than funicle.....	<i>consanguinea</i> , n.sp.
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Scape shorter than funicle.....	<i>nigroraria</i> , n.sp.
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Elytral interstices not ridged.

Sides of 4th abdominal segment slightly embracing the 5th.	
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- A small polished space behind and at sides of scutellum* *parvicollis*, n.sp.
- Elytra not glabrous in vicinity of scutellum.
- Apical segment of abdomen considerably longer than intermediates combined *famelica*, n.sp.
- Apical segment about equal to intermediates combined.
- Anterior femora acutely dentate.
- First joint of funicle distinctly longer than 2nd. *acutidens*, n.sp.
- Two basal joints almost equal in length... *repanda*, Pasc.
- Anterior femora edentate. *picta*, n.sp.
- Sides of 4th not embracing the 5th.
- Rostrum slightly increasing in width from antennæ to apex..... *mollis*, n.sp.
- Rostrum parallel-sided.
- Size very small..... *tantilla*, n.sp.
- Size larger..... *subfasciata*, Pasc.
- Rostrum decreasing in width from antennæ to apex.
- Feebly so..... *majorina*, n.sp.
- Very decidedly so.
- Derm black; scales conspicuously variegated *concinna*, n.sp.
- Derm red; scales scarcely variegated..... *inqualis*, n.sp.

LYBÆBA PORPHYREA, Pasc.; l.c. No. 5154.

(*Enide porphyrea*, Pasc.)

Pale red; apex of rostrum and club slightly infuscate; under surface usually darker than upper; scutellum blackish, elytral suture more or less tinged with black, occasionally the whole elytra of a rather dark reddish-brown. Head with ochreous scales; continued but sparser on rostrum, almost to antennæ in ♂, at base only in ♀. Prothorax and elytra with ochreous or yellow, or pale whitish-yellow scales, obscurely or very distinctly variegated with patches of darker or ochreous-red scales. Under surface and legs uniformly clothed, the scales varying on different individuals from a pale creamy-yellow to a clear lemon-yellow.

* Not due to abrasion.

Rostrum in ♂ parallel-sided to antennæ, with three acute ridges terminating before them and with punctures between ridges, from antennæ to apex feebly decreasing in width and with fine punctures; in ♀ sides feebly decreasing to antennæ and strongly to apex, basal ridges feeble, apical portion impunctate. Scape in ♂ the length of funicle, inserted one-third from apex of rostrum and passing apex; in ♀ shorter than funicle, inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum and terminated before apex; funicle with two basal joints equal in length. *Prothorax* with punctures almost concealed. *Elytra* considerably wider than prothorax; striate-punctate, punctures not very large and rather distant; interstices considerably wider than punctures, the alternate ones ridged, very acutely in ♂, feebly in ♀. Three intermediate segments of *abdomen* feebly drawn backwards at sides; the apical transversely impressed in ♀. Posterior *femora* terminated before apex of abdomen; claw-joint exerted for more than half its length. Length 4, rostrum $1\frac{2}{3}$; width $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—"Western Australia" (Pascoe), Geraldton (Lea).

The clothing has a peculiarly soft appearance, especially on the females. The variegation of the elytra is sometimes caused by the scales being sparser in some places than in others.

LYBEBIA CESTUANS, Pasc.; *l.c.* No. 5153.

(*Enide cestuans*, Pasc.)

Bright red (almost scarlet); sterna black, abdomen blackish at base, paler towards apex; scutellum either black or concolorous with elytra; club no darker than funicle, sometimes not so dark. Head and rostrum with scales concolorous with derm but with spots of yellowish scales; rostrum rather sparsely clothed, the scales extending almost to antennæ in ♂, at base only in ♀. Prothorax and elytra with scales concolorous with or slightly paler or darker than the derm, and with numerous small spots (larger on prothorax than on elytra) of pale yellow scales. Scutellum almost glabrous. Under surface with scales varying from a pale to a rather dark yellow and more or less tinged with pink.

Rostrum in ♂ parallel-sided to antennæ, feebly diminishing thence to apex and finely punctate, on base with three acute ridges; in ♀ slightly diminishing in width from base to apex, a little more noticeably in front of than behind antennæ, basal ridges feeble. Scape in ♂ the length of funicle, inserted one-third from apex of rostrum and passing apex; in ♀ shorter than funicle, inserted two-fifths from apex, thinner than in ♂ and less of it passing apex; funicle with 1st joint very slightly longer than the 2nd. *Prothorax* densely punctate, punctures moderately distinct. *Elytra* almost twice the width of prothorax, striate-punctate, punctures not very large; alternate interstices acutely ridged. Three intermediate segments of *abdomen* straight. *Claw-joint* exerted for more than half its length. Length 3, rostrum $1\frac{1}{8}$; width $1\frac{3}{5}$; variation in length $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—W.A. : "Swan River, Albany" (Pascoe), Swan River, Karridale, Boyanup (Lea).

The spots on the prothorax and elytra are variable both in size and number. I have a specimen in which the rostrum and prothorax are almost black, the latter with two patches of reddish scales, each patch with a pale spot in its middle, the median line marked with pale scales; in another specimen the red scales form a large trident shaped patch.

LYBÆBA CONSANGUINEA, n.sp.

♂. Red; sterna more or less tinged with piceous. Clothed with pale yellowish scales, longer and denser on under than on upper surface; the rostrum clothed to antennæ; the elytra appearing to be feebly spotted in places owing to the partial absence of scales.

Rostrum parallel-sided to antennæ and with three acute ridges; feebly diminishing in width and rather strongly punctate from antennæ to apex. Scape slightly longer than funicle, inserted one-third from apex of rostrum; 1st joint of funicle, if anything, slightly shorter than 2nd. *Prothorax* densely punctate; with a very feeble median carina which is traceable only at apex. *Elytra* considerably wider than prothorax; striate-punctate, punc-

tures moderately large and not very distant; interstices wider than punctures, the alternate ones acutely ridged. Three intermediate segments of *abdomen* straight. Posterior *femora* scarcely passing penultimate segment; claw-joint exerted for less than half its length. Length 3, rostrum 1; width $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—W.A. : Geraldton.

Much the build of the preceding species, but with a shorter claw-joint and different clothing.

LYBEBIA PARVICOLLIS, n.sp.

Red; sterna in places feebly tinged with piceous. Clothed with ochreous-yellow and creamy-white scales, the shades of which, especially on the prothorax, insensibly run into each other. Scutellum, and a small space surrounding it on the elytra, glabrous. Elytra with two distinct, but narrow and very irregular transverse chocolate-brown fasciæ, interrupted at suture, the 1st moderately close to base, the 2nd beyond middle; suture with ochreous-yellow scales, scarcely interrupted; the creamy spots rather larger between fasciæ than elsewhere. Under surface and legs with whitish scales.

Rostrum parallel-sided and highly polished, punctured at sides of base only. Scape inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum, considerably shorter than funicle; of the latter the 1st joint is slightly but noticeably longer than 2nd. *Prothorax* densely punctate. *Elytra* about once and one-third the width of prothorax; punctate-striate, punctures apparently oblong; striæ narrow; interstices considerably wider than striæ, neither alternately raised nor ridged. Three intermediate segments of *abdomen* drawn backwards at sides. Posterior *femora* terminated almost level with apex of penultimate segment; claw-joint exerted for less than half its length. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $1\frac{1}{3}$; width 2 mm.

Hab.—W.A. : Swan River.

In this species the head and prothorax are smaller and the elytra larger than is usual. My unique specimen was captured by means of the sweep-net.

LYBÆBA ACUTIDENS, n.sp.

Testaceous-red; under surface in places tinged with piceous. Head and extreme base of rostrum with ochreous scales. Prothorax and elytra with ochreous scales, the former with about six very small spots of chocolate-brown scales; elytra with two transverse and much interrupted chocolate-brown fasciæ, the first and largest just behind base, the 2nd just beyond middle and very feeble towards suture. Under surface and legs with whitish scales.

Rostrum parallel-sided, shining and almost impunctate. Scape shorter than funicle; 1st joint of the latter distinctly longer than 2nd. *Prothorax* densely punctate. *Elytra* about once and one-third the width of prothorax; striate-punctate, punctures feeble; interstices considerably wider than striæ, rather densely punctate but the punctures concealed, feebly convex, the 3rd, 5th and 7th feebly raised but not ridged. Three intermediate segments of *abdomen* drawn backwards at sides. Posterior *femora* terminated before apex of abdomen: claw-joint exerted for about half its length. Length $3\frac{1}{8}$, rostrum 1; width $1\frac{3}{5}$ mm.

Hab. — W.A : Swan River.

The femoral teeth are unusually large and are very acute.

LYBÆBA REPANDA, Pasc.; *l.c.* No. 5144.

Red; under surface concolorous with or slightly darker than elytra. Clothed with chocolate-brown or reddish scales and with spots of whitish scales. Under surface and legs with whitish scales.

Rostrum feebly and regularly diminishing in width from base to apex; sides before antennæ punctate. Scape inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum, slightly shorter than funicle; the two basal joints of the latter almost equal in length. *Prothorax* at apex more than half the width of base; strongly punctate, punctures usually distinct. *Elytra* about once and one-fourth the width of prothorax; striate-punctate, punctures apparently moderately large and oblong; interstices feebly convex,

considerably wider than striae, rather strongly punctate, neither ridged nor alternately elevated. Three intermediate segments of *abdomen* drawn backwards at sides, but especially the 2nd. *Femora* less strongly dentate than usual, the posterior terminating level with apex of abdomen; claw-joint exerted for about half its length. Length $2\frac{1}{3}$, rostrum 1; width $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—W.A.: "Swan River, Albany" (Pascoe), Swan River (Lea).

I have six specimens under examination, in no two of which are the scales alike. On the head there is usually a transverse patch of dark scales, more or less triangularly encroached upon by the basal scales; these are usually white, but on one specimen are decidedly yellow. Of one specimen the disc of the prothorax is entirely covered with dark chocolate-brown scales except for a longitudinal spot at the base; in others there are numerous spots both at the base and apex as well as on the sides. On the elytra the darker scales usually prevail, and there is generally a wide basal unspotted space with paler scales, with sometimes also a somewhat similar but feebler space towards the apex; the pale spots may be either transverse or longitudinal and united more or less angularly together or solitary.

LYBÆBA CONCINNA, n.sp.

Black; the elytra sometimes testaceous-red or very dark red; rostrum, antennæ and legs red. Head with yellowish-red or red scales; eyes margined with whitish scales; rostrum with whitish scales to antennæ. Prothorax and elytra variegated with whitish and red or yellowish-red scales, the spots of both colours variable both in size and extent, but never very large. Under surface and legs rather densely clothed, the scales having a very slight pinkish tinge.

Rostrum parallel-sided and feebly ridged to antennæ; in ♂ punctate and slightly diminishing in width to apex; in ♀ impunctate and strongly diminishing to apex. Scape in both sexes shorter than funicle; in ♂ inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum and just passing apex; in ♀ inserted in exact middle and

scarcely extending to apex; funicle with 1st joint slightly longer than 2nd. *Prothorax* rather wider at apex than is usual; densely punctate, punctures partially visible. *Elytra* about once and one-third the width of prothorax; punctate-striate, punctures apparently small and close together, but more or less concealed; interstices considerably wider than punctures and flat. Three intermediate segments of *abdomen* straight. *Femora* rather feebly dentate, posterior level with apex of abdomen; claw-joint moderately strongly exerted. Length 3 (vix), rostrum 1; width $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—N.S.W. : Gosford.

A pretty species and the first of the genus to be recorded from Eastern Australia. I have recently had under examination some South Australian specimens (Macleay Museum) which evidently belong to this species. They differ from the types in having the clothing more of a brick-red with the white spots less conspicuous and the basal half of the rostrum almost black.

LYBÆA INÆQUALIS, n.sp.

Red; scutellum and sterna usually darker. Rather densely and almost uniformly clothed with ochreous scales, rather paler on prothorax and legs than on elytra and under surface, elytra in places very feebly variegated with paler scales, usually most noticeable along suture and apex.

Rostrum almost parallel-sided to antennæ, and with feeble ridges and moderately strong punctures; from antennæ suddenly lessened both in width and thickness, shining and impunctate. Scape considerably shorter than funicle, insertion distinctly nearer base than apex of rostrum; funicle with 1st joint just perceptibly longer than 2nd. *Prothorax* strongly punctate, punctures almost concealed. *Elytra* almost twice the width of prothorax; striate-punctate, punctures oblong, not close together; interstices considerably wider than punctures, almost flat, feebly granulate, none ridged. Three intermediate segments of *abdomen* straight. Posterior *femora* terminated before apex of abdomen;

claw-joint exerted for more than half its length. Length 3, rostrum $1\frac{1}{3}$; width $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Geraldton.

I have eight specimens under examination, but they are all females.

LYBÆBA SUBFASCIATA, Pasc.; *l.c.* No. 5145.

Red or testaceous-red; under surface usually darker than elytra. Clothed with ochreous-yellow scales; the head with darker scales except between eyes; prothorax with a more or less Δ -shaped patch of dark scales; elytra with three feeble transverse fasciæ of dark scales. Under surface and legs with whitish scales.

Rostrum parallel-sided; rather strongly punctate throughout, punctures elongate. Scape shorter than funicle, inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum in ♂, slightly nearer base in ♀; two basal joints of funicle subequal in length; club rather larger than usual. *Prothorax* densely punctate, punctures almost concealed. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax; punctate-striate, both striæ and punctures rather feeble; interstices punctate and considerably wider than striæ, the alternate ones feebly raised but not ridged. *Abdomen* less narrowed towards apex than usual, the three intermediate segments straight. Posterior *femora* terminated before apex of abdomen; claw-joint moderately exerted. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $\frac{3}{4}$; width $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—W. Australia (Sydney Museum), Swan River and Albany (Pascoe and Lea), Boyanup, Vasse (Lea).

I have two specimens which differ from the normal form in having the clothing composed of more or less regular spots of white, ochreous, and sooty scales, the prothorax without a Δ -shaped patch of scales, and the elytra without fasciæ; the alternate interstices of the elytra are also but very feebly elevated.

LYBÆBA NIGROVARIA, n.sp.

Derm black, rostrum, legs and antennæ red; or under surface and scutellum black; or entirely red; or red with the exception of the scutellum. Clothed with golden and whitish scales; the pale

scales arranged in spots which are rather numerous on the elytra and on the prothorax are usually five in number, one along median line towards base (sometimes extending to apex) and two on each side in front. Under surface and legs with whitish scales sometimes tinged with yellow.

Rostrum long and thin, moderately curved, scarcely visibly diminishing in width (just visibly dilated between antennæ) from base to apex, acutely ridged to antennæ; with elongate punctures between antennæ, smaller thence to apex. Scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, slightly shorter than funicle. *Prothorax* transverse, apex about half the width of base, base strongly bisinuate; densely punctate but punctures almost concealed. *Scutellum* small, round, glabrous, punctate. *Elytra* subcordate, considerably wider than prothorax, shoulders square; punctate-striate, punctures narrow and oblong; interstices much wider than striæ, 3rd, 5th and 7th triangularly ridged. *Mesosternal plate* widely transverse, feebly depressed. *Metasternum* and basal segments of *abdomen* rather coarsely punctate; intermediates straight, their combined length slightly more than that of 2nd or 5th. *Femora* stout, anterior feebly, the others acutely dentate; tibiae rounded, feebly curved, dilated at apex. Length $2\frac{2}{3}$, rostrum 1; width $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Swan River.

The colour of the derm is very variable individually. The pale scales on the prothorax are sometimes dingy and not at all maculate in appearance; sometimes the maculæ are nine in number.

LYBÆBA FAMELICA, n.sp.

Black; elytra, legs, rostrum and antennæ of a dingy reddish-brown in ♂; in ♀ the rostrum and antennæ (club excepted) are of a rather bright red. Almost uniformly clothed all over with greyish scales, on the elytra and sometimes on prothorax feebly speckled with sooty ones; head with two distinct sooty spots; rostrum clothed half way to antennæ in ♂, at extreme base only in ♀.

Rostrum moderately long, rather wider than usual, very feebly diminishing from base to apex; in ♂ acutely ridged to antennae and rather densely punctate to apex, in ♀ thinner, polished, without ridges, and very finely punctate. Scape in ♂ inserted one-third from apex of rostrum and slightly shorter than funicle, in ♀ inserted in exact middle and noticeably shorter than funicle. *Prothorax* feebly transverse, apex more than half the width of base, base rather feebly bisinuate; punctures concealed. *Scutellum* small, round, glabrous, punctate. *Elytra* cordate, at base not much wider than prothorax, shoulders rounded; punctate-striate, punctures narrow and oblong; interstices flat, much wider than striae. *Metasternum* with a depression continued on to basal segment of abdomen; the latter with only the 1st and 5th segments distinctly visible, the others being greatly depressed; the 5th is rounded and slightly embraced by the 4th and is much larger than the intermediates combined. Anterior *femora* edentate, the others feebly dentate; tibiae almost straight. Length 2, rostrum $\frac{5}{8}$; width $1\frac{1}{6}$ mm.

Hab.—S. Australia (Macleay Museum).

The abdomen is very peculiar, the three median segments being so depressed that their lengths can only be seen from the sides; all three are very short, but the 2nd is almost the length of the 3rd and 4th combined.

LYBÆBA PICTA, n.sp.

Red. With whitish and ochreous scales continued on to base of rostrum; prothorax, under surface and legs with greyish-white scales, in places with a golden lustre; elytra with chocolate-brown and whitish-grey (more or less tinged with ochreous) scales, more or less fasciate in arrangement; the dark scales in larger masses than the others, but very irregular towards suture.

Rostrum flat, moderately curved, parallel-sided, without ridges; basal third and sides rather coarsely punctate, elsewhere finely punctate. Scape inserted in middle of rostrum, half the length of funicle and club combined. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, about half the width of base, base strongly bisinuate; densely

punctate, punctures round and clearly cut but almost concealed. *Scutellum* small and round, punctures concealed. *Elytra* subcordate, considerably wider than prothorax, base trisinate; punctate-striate, punctures narrow and suboblong; interstices flat, much wider than striae. *Mesosternal plate* strongly depressed. *Metasternum* with a depression which is continued on to basal segment of abdomen, the latter almost the length of the three following; intermediates combined slightly longer than 2nd or 5th; 3rd and 4th slightly embracing 4th and 5th at the sides. *Femora* rather thinner than usual, rather distinctly grooved, edentate; tibiae slightly compressed and almost straight. Length 4, rostrum $1\frac{1}{5}$; width 2 mm.

Hab.—S. Australia (Macleay Museum).

The sinuation of the base of the prothorax is accentuated by darker scales. Near the suture the elytral interstices are about four or five times the width of the striae, but towards the sides they are only about two or three times as wide. The specimen described is probably ♂ despite the position of insertion of scape and the absence of rostral ridges; a smaller and more brightly coloured specimen (also from S. Australia and the Macleay Museum), which I believe to be the ♀, differs in having the rostrum impunctate except at extreme base, and with the scape inserted about one-third from base of rostrum and less than half the length of the funicle alone.

LYBÆBA MOLLIS, n.sp.

Red; scutellum and under surface reddish-brown. Clothed with round, dingy, sooty-grey or testaceous scales, very slightly variegated, but paler below than above.

Rostrum long, curved and shining; incurved to middle, feebly in ♂, decidedly in ♀; rather feebly punctate except at base and sides in both sexes; ♂ with an obscure median ridge on basal third. Scape in ♂ inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum, in ♀ *vice versa*; slightly shorter than funicle. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, apex about half the width of base, base moderately

bisinate; with dense, round, cleanly cut punctures almost entirely concealed. *Scutellum* small and round, punctures concealed. *Elytra* subcordate, considerably wider than prothorax, shoulders rounded; punctures and interstices as in the preceding species. *Mesosternal plate* rather larger and less depressed than usual. Intermediate segments of *abdomen* straight, their combined length more than that of 2nd or 5th; 5th with a distinct circular impression. *Femora* stout, all acutely dentate. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $1\frac{1}{3}$; width 2 mm.

Hab.—S. Australia (Macleay Museum).

The scales have a peculiarly soft, round appearance on both the under and upper surfaces.

LYBÆBA TANTILLA, n.sp.

Of a rather pale red. Head with yellowish scales continued on to basal third of rostrum, vertex with an obscure sooty spot; prothorax and elytra with yellowish scales, the latter with a distinct but very irregular basal fascia of chocolate-brown scales, behind which is a much smaller and less distinct fascia of white scales; scutellum with white scales. Under surface and legs with sparser and paler scales than on upper surface.

Rostrum parallel-sided, moderately curved; rather densely punctate; with a moderately distinct median ridge to antennæ. *Prothorax* transverse, apex more than half the width of base, base feebly bisinate; punctures almost concealed. *Scutellum* small and round. *Elytra* wide, cordate, considerably wider than prothorax, shoulders squared; punctate-striate, punctures narrow and scarcely traceable; interstices wide, flat and very much wider than striae. *Metasternum* and basal segments of *abdomen* feebly depressed; intermediates straight, their combined length slightly more than that of 2nd or 5th. Anterior *femora* edentate, the others acutely dentate. Length $1\frac{3}{4}$, rostrum $\frac{1}{2}$; width $\frac{4}{5}$ mm.

Hab.—S. Australia (Macleay Museum).

The smallest Australian species of the subfamily hitherto described.

LYBÆBA MAJORINA, n.sp.

Red; coxæ and club darker; metasternum and abdomen darker or not. Upper surface clothed with scales of a dingy yellow variegated with spots of paler yellow. Under surface and legs with pale yellowish scales.

Rostrum long, shining, very feebly diminishing in width from base to apex; coarsely punctate only at extreme base and in lateral grooves; without distinct median ridge. Scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, the length of six basal joints of funicle. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, apex about half the width of base, base almost truncate; densely punctate, punctures partially concealed. *Scutellum* small, round, punctate. *Elytra* subcordate, base almost straight, shoulders somewhat rounded; punctate-striate, punctures moderately round; interstices wide and flat, not much more than twice the width of striae. *Meso-sternal plate* not depressed. Basal segment of *abdomen* not depressed, slightly longer than metasternum and shorter than 2nd-3rd combined; intermediates large, straight, their combined length noticeably more than that of 2nd or 5th. *Femora* grooved and all (but especially the posterior) acutely dentate; tibiae compressed and rather strongly arched at base. Length 4, rostrum $1\frac{1}{3}$; width 2 mm.

Hab.—S. Australia (Macleay Museum), Eyre's Peninsula (Rev. T. Blackburn, No. 692).

I have three specimens under examination, but can detect no sexual variation in them; they are probably ♀. The difference in intensity of colour of the scales on the upper surface is not very pronounced, but owing to their arrangement the spots (especially on the elytra) are distinct; on the head they are uniform in colour and are continued on to the basal third of rostrum and slightly longer at the sides.

LYBÆBA SANIOSA, Pasc.; *l.c.* No. 5155.

(*Enide saniosa*, Pasc.)

Hab.—"Fremantle" (Pascoe). I do not think that I have seen this species. The description of its clothing would almost

fit *acutidens*, but in that species the rostrum is not subulate and the femora are strongly dentate.

Genus *PSYDESTIS*, Pascoe.

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), xiii., 1874, p. 412.

Head small, not concealed by prothorax; ocular fovea not traceable. *Eyes* moderately large, subovate, finely faceted. *Rostrum* short, scarcely the length of prothorax, moderately stout, almost parallel-sided, feebly curved. *Antennæ* slender; scape inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum, slightly shorter than funicle; two basal joints of funicle elongate; club of moderate size, joints distinct. *Prothorax* convex, transverse, apex scarcely produced and more than half the width of base, base truncate; constriction feeble; ocular lobes obtuse. *Scutellum* small, subquadrate. *Elytra* convex, subcordate, not much wider than prothorax, shoulders and apex rounded. *Pectoral canal* extremely short in front of anterior coxæ, these moderately separated. *Mesosternal plate* strongly transverse, very feebly concave, apex slightly wider than base. *Metasternum* large, shorter than basal segment of abdomen; episterna large. *Abdomen* moderately large, sutures distinct; 1st segment longer than the three following combined, intercoxal process widely rounded; intermediates combined longer than 2nd or apical. *Legs* moderately long; femora stout, clavate, posterior strongly, intermediate feebly dentate, anterior edentate, posterior extending to apex of elytra; tibiæ somewhat rounded, feebly bisinuate beneath, the four anterior each terminated by a small but strongly recurved hook, terminal hook of posterior scarcely visible; tarsi stout, 3rd joint wide, bilobed for half its length; claw-joint thin, scarcely half its length exerted, claws feeble. Widely ovate, convex, squamose, punctate, winged.

Resembles *Lybæba* in many features, but may be distinguished on account of the rostrum, eyes, and very short 2nd abdominal segment. *Diethusa** appears to be very close, but as Mr. Pascoe describes the two basal segments of the abdomen as "ampliatis" it may be distinct; his description of the tibiæ, however, exactly

* Pasc., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) xi. 1873, p. 185.

applies to the two specimens which I think are females of *P. affluens*.

PSYDESTIS AFFLUENS, Pasc.; *l.c.* No. 5404.

Reddish-castaneous; head, scutellum and suture of elytra piceous, a few elytral punctures stained with piceous; under surface piceous, legs paler; antennæ pale red, club slightly darker. Head with scales at base, rostrum glabrous. Prothorax with ochreous scales leaving five dark spots across the middle; of these the three median are connected across middle, the median also with apex and the two others with base. Elytra with numerous small patches of yellowish scales. Under surface with ochreous scales, moderately dense at sides of middle of basal segment of abdomen, apical segment glabrous on apical half. Legs moderately densely clothed.

Head densely punctate. Rostrum parallel-sided to antennæ, feebly incurved between antennæ and apex; densely punctate, punctures not much smaller near apex than at base. Funicle with the 1st joint slightly longer than 2nd. *Prothorax* densely punctate, punctures more or less concealed. *Elytra* striate-punctate, punctures rather large but shallow; interstices raised and all acutely ridged in middle. *Under surface* rather densely and strongly punctate; a depression on metasternum and basal segment of abdomen, the depression bordered by rather large scales; the three intermediate segments slightly curved at sides. Length 4, rostrum $1\frac{1}{6}$; width $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—"Western Australia" (Pascoe), Geraldton (Lea).

I have described the clothing as I found it, but it is probably not at all constant.

Two specimens under examination are probably females. They differ in having the rostrum more rounded and less coarsely punctate; thinner antennæ with a shorter scape (but inserted at the same place); the prothorax is feebly clothed with ochreous scales and with a few sooty spots; the elytra are feebly clothed with ochreous scales and with two very feeble transverse sooty fasciæ; the metasternum and basal segment of abdomen are not depressed in middle and the scales are larger there than else-

where; the apical segment is transversely depressed; all the tibiae have the terminal hook feeble and in addition are supplied with a small subapical tooth, both in the posterior being very indistinct.

MELANTERIOSOMA, n.g.

Head moderately convex, not concealed; ocular fovea indistinct. *Eyes* rather narrowly ovate, coarsely faceted. *Rostrum* moderately long, not very thin, not passing mesosternum, feebly curved, slightly dilated in front of antennæ. *Antennæ* thin; scape the length of funicle, inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum; two basal joints of funicle moderately elongate; club small, ovate, free. *Prothorax* slightly transverse, subconvex, sides rounded, apex feebly produced and much narrower than base, base feebly bisinuate; ocular lobes obtuse. *Scutellum* suboblong. *Elytra* cordate, considerably wider than and not thrice the length of prothorax, shoulders and apex rounded. *Pectoral canal* wide and rather deep in front of anterior coxæ, these excavated and distinctly separated. *Mesosternal plate* depressed, transverse, slightly concave, apices raised and slightly produced, base truncate. *Metasternum* shorter than basal segment of abdomen; episterna moderately large. *Abdomen* large, sutures distinct; 1st segment not twice the length of 2nd, intercoxal process rounded and rather wide; intermediates not depressed, their combined length more than that of 2nd or 5th. *Legs* rather long; femora moderately stout, feebly grooved, and all rather acutely dentate; posterior terminated near apex of abdomen; tibiæ bisinuate beneath; tarsi narrow except the 3rd joint which is rather wide and deeply bilobed; claw-joint long and thin, strongly exerted, claws feeble. Ovale, moderately convex, punctate, squamose, winged.

Allied to *Melanterius* but separated on account of the rostrum not passing the mesosternum; from *Psydestis* it differs in the coarsely faceted eyes and larger 2nd abdominal segment.

MELANTERIOSOMA COSTATUM, n.sp.

Black, subopaque; rostrum, antennæ, legs, abdomen and elytra dull brownish-red, suture of the latter black. Upper surface with

ochreous scales, sparse on head between eyes and almost absent on forehead; prothorax with moderately elongate scales sparsely distributed; elytra with small and almost regular spots of smaller scales than those of prothorax. Under surface with sparse whitish scales; legs rather more densely clothed, the scales white except on the outer apex of femora, where they are ochreous.

Head and rostrum rather coarsely punctate, the punctures on the latter running in rather feeble grooves to base. *Rostrum* wider in front of than behind antennæ, more coarsely punctate at sides than along middle. Two basal joints of funicle equal in length, 4th-7th feebly transverse. *Prothorax* densely and strongly punctate. *Elytra* about once and two-thirds the width of prothorax; striate-punctate, punctures deep and oblong; interstices punctate, considerably wider than striæ, the 3rd, 5th and 7th acutely ridged, the suture flat. *Under surface* densely and strongly punctate. Metasternal episterna each with a row of large punctures. Intermediate segments of abdomen each with an irregular row of rather small punctures. *Femora* densely, tibiæ seriatly punctate. Length 3, rostrum 1; width $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—N.S.W. : Sydney.

MELANTERIOSOMA INCONSPICUUM, n.sp.

Piceous-black, subopaque; head, rostrum, antennæ, legs and elytra very dull reddish-brown, suture of the latter blackish. Upper surface sparsely clothed with either grey or ochreous scales, on the elytra having a tendency to cluster in small spots. Under surface and legs with whitish scales.

Head moderately densely but not coarsely punctate. *Rostrum* slightly wider in front of than behind antennæ; behind antennæ with several subacute ridges; rather coarsely punctate. Funicle with 1st joint slightly longer than 2nd, 4th-7th transverse. *Prothorax* densely and strongly punctate. *Elytra* scarcely once and one-half the width of prothorax; striate-punctate, punctures deep and oblong; interstices densely punctate, considerably wider than striæ, feebly convex, none ridged. *Under surface* and *legs* with punctures much as in the preceding species but rather smaller in size. Length $2\frac{3}{4}$, rostrum 1 (vix); width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Glen Innes, Gosford (Lea), Newcastle (Macleay Museum).

A smaller species than the preceding, the elytral interstices not at all ridged and the shoulders less prominent.

PSEUDOSTOREUS, n.g.

Head feebly convex, not concealed; ocular fovea indistinct. *Eyes* rather small, ovate, lateral, rather coarsely faceted. *Rostrum* moderately long and rather thin, almost parallel-sided, feebly convex, terminated at mesosternum. *Antennæ* thin; scape inserted much closer to apex than base of rostrum, the length of funicle and club combined; two basal joints of funicle moderately long; club small, ovate, free. *Prothorax* scarcely transverse, sides narrowed in front, apex moderately produced and about half the width of base, base bisinuate; ocular lobes feebly rounded. *Scutellum* small and round. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, not much wider than prothorax, shoulders and apex rounded. *Pectoral canal* wide and rather deep, scarcely narrowed between intermediate coxæ, these excavated. *Mesosternal plate* transverse, depressed but scarcely concave, sloping from base to apex. *Metasternum* large, longer than basal segment of abdomen; episterna rather narrow. *Abdomen* moderately large, gently convex throughout, sutures distinct; 1st segment longer but not much larger than 2nd, intercoxal process rounded and rather narrow; intermediates combined slightly longer than 2nd or apical and, with the 2nd, curved at sides. *Legs* moderately long; femora stout, feebly grooved, the four posterior feebly dentate, the anterior edentate, the posterior terminated before apex of abdomen; tibiæ scarcely bisinuate beneath; tarsi rather short and stout, 3rd joint moderately wide, deeply bilobed; claw-joint rather short, considerably wider at apex than at base; claws rather strong and widely separated. Oblong-elliptic, subdepressed, punctate, squamose, winged.

Allied, but not very closely, to *Melanterius*; in the tabulation it is placed with *Melanteriosoma*, to which it is even less closely allied. The anterior coxæ are perhaps more widely separated

than in any of the allied genera. In habit it strongly resembles a number of species belonging to *Storeus*.

PSEUDOSTOREUS PLACITUS, n.sp.

Black, somewhat shining; antennæ, tibiæ and tarsi reddish, sides and apex of elytra tinged with red. Clothed with rather short scales; on head between eyes and on base of rostrum dense and pale yellow, diminishing in density to and terminated just before antennæ; prothorax with whitish elongate scales, rather thickly sprinkled about but almost invisible to the naked eye. Scutellum densely clothed with snowy-white scales. Elytra with white and sooty scales, and with a large and very distinct patch of pale ochreous scales on apex and a similar patch on each shoulder. Under surface and legs with whitish scales, on the tibiæ, tarsi (including claw-joint) and apex of femora more or less yellowish.

Head indistinctly punctate. Rostrum no longer than prothorax; coarsely but (on account of clothing) indistinctly punctate; and with several ridges, moderately distinct in ♂, feeble in ♀. Funicle with 1st joint stouter and noticeably longer than 2nd. *Prothorax* with moderately large, round and rather deep punctures, not at all confluent. *Elytra* scarcely once and one-fourth the width of prothorax; striate-punctate, striae very feeble, punctures moderately large, subquadrate and distinct on basal half, where each contains a large scale which scarcely rises to the general level, towards apex indistinctly punctate; interstices feebly convex, regular, wider than punctures, towards apex much wider. *Under surface* apparently not very coarsely punctate. Punctures of *tibiæ* not running in grooves. Length $3\frac{1}{4}$, rostrum $\frac{4}{5}$; width $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Armidale (McDonald and Lea), Queanbeyan (Lea).

The apical and humeral patches of ochreous scales should render this species very distinct.